

**CONSOLIDATED PLAN**

**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND  
EVALUATION REPORT  
(CAPER)**

**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA**

**Federal Program Years 2003-2007  
State Fiscal Years 2004-2008  
Reporting Period July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005**

**September 28, 2005**



**Department of Housing and  
Community Development**

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# Table of Contents

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## **Part I. Consolidated Plan Narrative:**

A. Introduction	1
B. Resources Made Available to the State	2
C. Investment of Available Resources	11
D. Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing	16
E. Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing	18
F. Progress in Providing Affordable Housing	20
G. Continuum of Care Narrative	28
H. Other Actions Undertaken:	
1. Public Policies	33
2. Institutional Structure	37
3. Intergovernmental Cooperation	37
4. Low-Income Housing Tax Credits	38
5. Public Housing Resident Initiatives	39
6. Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction	39
7. Program Objectives and Possible Changes	40
I. Leveraging	41
J. Citizen Comments	41
K. Self-Evaluation	41

## **Part II. CDBG Narrative**

A. Assessment of CDBG Fund Use	49
B. Changes in Program Objectives	50
C. Grantee Efforts in Carrying Out Plans	51
D. Meeting National Objectives	52
E. Activities Involving Occupied Real Property	53
F. Economic Development—Low/Moderate Income Job Activities	53
G. Low/Moderate Income Clientele Activities	54
H. Program Income Received	55
I. Prior Period Adjustments	55
J. Loans and Other Receivables	56
K. Lump Sum Agreements	56
L. Housing Rehabilitation	56
M. Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies	56

## **Part III. HOME Narrative**

A. Affordable Housing Preservation And Production Program	60
B. Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs)	70
C. Private Sector Participation	71
D. Affirmative Marketing	73

E. Minority Outreach	73
F. Tenant Assistance/Relocation	74
G. HOME Match	75
H. On-Site Inspection of Affordable Housing	76

#### **Part IV: HOPWA Narrative**

A. Grantee and Community Overview	76
B. Project Accomplishment Overview	84
C. Barriers or Trends	85

#### **Part V. ESG Narrative**

<b>APPENDIX A. Public Process for Review and Comment</b>	89
--	----

<b>APPENDIX B. Summary of Public Comments</b>	89
---	----

<b>APPENDIX C: HOPWA Performance Summary</b>	90
--	----

<b>APPENDIX D: Emergency Shelter Grant Program Information</b>	92
--	----

<b>APPENDIX E: Annual HOME Performance Report—Form HUD-40107 (Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises) and supporting documentation</b>	103
--	-----

<b>APPENDIX F.: HOME Match Report</b>	104
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<b>APPENDIX G: CDBG Project Descriptions</b>	105
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## **I. Consolidated Plan Narrative**

### **A. Introduction**

The mission of the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) is to work in partnership “to make Virginia’s communities safe, affordable, and prosperous places in which to live, work, and do business.” The four Community Planning and Development (CPD) Programs included within the Consolidated Plan are integral components of broader efforts by the State through DHCD and other agencies to support the development or revitalization of communities throughout the Commonwealth. During the 2004 federal program year (State FY 2005), and as outlined in the Consolidated Plan and 2004 Action Plan, Virginia pursued six priorities for allocating available housing resources and five priorities for allocating community development resources in support of housing and nonhousing activities. DHCD developed strategies for each priority area and implemented appropriate actions toward their achievement.

Three broad housing priority areas included Increasing the availability and affordability of safe, decent, and accessible housing to low and very low-income persons; increasing the ability of communities to implement creative responses to community-based needs; and supporting policy development and research related to significant economic development, community development, and housing issues. Community development priorities stress assistance to locally identified areas of need addressing neighborhoods, housing resources, economic development opportunities, community facilities, and community service facilities. The Department’s strategies and actions offered direct assistance to citizens, localities, and other organizations. They also supported the State’s housing delivery system by addressing the current and future needs of housing providers, consumers, and communities.

In State FY 2005 the Department continued to work toward meeting housing needs across the entire--especially those associated with lower-income residents and citizens with special housing needs. DHCD gave particular attention to coordinating housing resources, strengthening the organizational and service delivery capacity of housing providers, increasing the coordination between housing and community development activities, and seeking more innovative ways to leverage additional resources for housing and community development needs.

During the most recent reporting period, DHCD administered funds received from four Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs subject to the guidance of Virginia’s Consolidated Plan while completing activities associated with the 2002 Lead Hazard Control Grant of \$2.16 million.

Program	2004 Funding
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	\$22,739,900
HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) + ADDI	\$17,603,748
Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)	\$ 1,447,811
Housing for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)	\$ 640,000

DHCD also administered other federal funds, including Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) community economic development programs; Department of Energy (DOE) weatherization/energy assistance monies; and 15 percent of Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) funds made available through the Virginia Department of Social Services. State appropriations provided a critical source of highly flexible funding to complement available federal resources. State funds focused on several specific housing and community need areas, including the prevention of homelessness, the preservation and rehabilitation of existing owner and renter-occupied residential property, new opportunities for home ownership, and the provision of drinking water.

Virginia uses the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) to perform drawdowns and enter program information for all CPD programs. This document combines elements of the reports required under the former Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) with additional narrative elements and tables intended for the Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report (CAPER) supplementing reports generated through IDIS. Although HUD has not issued binding guidance to states comparable to that given entitlement grantees in the February 18, 1998 memorandum, this document reflects that guidance while respecting the distinctions between *state* versus *entitlement* administered programs subject to the Consolidated Plan.<sup>1</sup> It documents the Department's efforts in State Fiscal Year 2005 (using federal Program Year 2004 funds)—the second year covered by the current Consolidated Plan—with respect to the major HUD-funded programs and other related State, federal and local housing and community development activities. IDIS-generated information now serves as one basis for this year's report.<sup>2</sup> Thus, the CAPER includes and also supplements information that may also be available through IDIS reports as well as other sources.

## B. Resources Available to the State

<sup>1</sup> The HUD guidance issued on July 29, 2004, primarily addressed Consolidated Plan preparation for FY 2005 but not CAPER reporting requirements. It did include links and references to CAPER submission information.

<sup>2</sup> For example, data on disbursements, the median income of program beneficiaries, and racial/ethnic categories was taken directly from the PR23. Copies of the reports identified in the 1998 memorandum are available on request.

This section of the Annual Performance Report describes housing funds made available during state FY 2005. It compares the actual resources with estimated resources initially projected in the Commonwealth's Action Plan. Resources are identified by program and by the agency responsible for program administration. DHCD administers its HOME Investment Partnerships Program allocation by incorporating program funds within broader homeownership and rental housing activities. Wherever relevant the use of HOME funds is distinguished from State funds in the discussions that follow.

### **Department of Housing and Community Development**

The Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) administered the following programs during the reporting period.

- **Shelter Support Grant (SSG) Program** - The Department distributed \$1,709,120 to homeless shelter facilities statewide through an award system based on the proportion of the number of beds that each eligible facility has available to serve the homeless. All homeless emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities are eligible, provided they have a valid certificate of occupancy and they agree to conform to program requirements. The State's General Fund provides the financial resources for this program.
- **SHARE Expansion Program** - The Department provided \$406,100 to emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities through the **SHARE Expansion Program**. This program provides funds to increase the capacity of the Commonwealth's shelter stock to accommodate the need for shelter among homeless individuals and families through the renovation or rehabilitation of facilities and to encourage the development or continuance of comprehensive self-sufficiency programs.
- **Federal Shelter Grant (FSG) Program** - The Department provided \$1,447,811 to emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities through the **FSG Program**. Homeless facilities receiving Emergency Shelter Grant money from an entitlement community, however, are not eligible to participate in the per bed awards. The source of these funds is the federal Emergency Shelter Grant Program.
- **Child Services Coordinator Grant (CSCG) Program** - The Department made \$360,000 in FY 2005 State general fund monies and \$665,465 in TANF funds available under the **CSCG** program. This program provides grants to providers of emergency shelter for families with children for salary support for child services coordinators. These funds are allocated for full-time or part-time positions, according to the number of children sheltered during the previous year.
- **Child Care For Homeless Children Program (CCHCP)** - The Department provided \$300,000 in FY 2004 through the federally funded Child Care and

Development Block Grant (CCDBG). This program provides grants to emergency shelters and transitional housing programs to assist homeless parents with a broader range of child care options for their children; and to provide homeless families with financial resources to aid in the transition to self-sufficiency.

- **Homeless Intervention Program (HIP)** - The Department provided \$4,500,000 in State General Fund monies to 27 providers through its **HIP** Program for FY 2004. HIP provides temporary rental, mortgage, and security deposit assistance, plus housing counseling to households at-risk of becoming homeless. HIP funds are distributed to nonprofit agencies and governmental entities, including cities, towns, counties, and redevelopment and housing authorities through a competitive process. The FY 2005 awards benefited 2,028 households that received rental or mortgage assistance. The FY 2004 awards benefited 5,405 people.
- **Check Off for Housing Program** - Receipts from this program have been used to make repairs and improvements to emergency shelters and the homes of the elderly or people with disabilities.
- **Affordable Housing Production and Preservation Program (AHPP)** - The Department committed \$8.2 million in HOME Investment Partnership Funds for the Affordable Housing Production and Preservation Program (AHPP) for FY 2005. At the commencement of the state's fiscal year 2005, the Department had \$9 million available to commit to AHPP project; this funding level was the result of funds from past years moving forward. The AHPP program is an open-submission application process that is funded using the federal HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME). 15% of the annual funding is reserved for Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO). The goal of the AHPP program is to provide gap financing using flexible, below-market-rate loans to support projects for the development and preservation of affordable housing for low-income Virginians. The expectation is to make these gap funds stretch as far as possible to achieve the greatest number of units possible for the dollars committed. In meeting this goal AHPP program funds are used with other types of financing including, but not limited to, Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, bond financing, and other public and private funds. Additionally, these funds fill the gap in permanent financing to make a project feasible for the creation and preservation of affordable housing for lower-income households.
- **CHDO Operating Assistance Program** – CHDOs who are certified or who are eligible to be certified by the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) as a state-certified CHDO are eligible to apply for CHDO Operating Assistance Funds. The CHDO Operating Assistance Program is directly linked to an organization's development of a singular affordable housing project. These funds provide operating support to secure the technical assistance and training necessary to obtain CHDO Set-



Aside funds for an affordable housing project and to provide general operating support during the development of affordable housing projects funded with CHDO Set-Aside funds. This funding support program is intended to assist organizations that demonstrate a need for operating support. This program is open year round until funds are depleted. During fiscal year 2004-2005 approximately \$400,000 was available. Assistance for operating expenses in each fiscal year may not exceed \$50,000, or 50 percent of the CHDO's total annual operating expenses for that year. At the end of the state's fiscal year \$300,000 of the total \$400,000 had been committed via written agreements to organizations with requests for increases pending.

- **Indoor Plumbing Rehabilitation (IPR) Program** - The Department provided \$7.88 million in FY 2005 for the **IPR Program**, which assists low- and moderate-income homeowners whose houses lack complete indoor plumbing. The Program continues to require a minimum of 50% repayment by the qualified families. The recapture funds revolve locally to provide for additional revenue to resolve rehabilitation needs. The Program was allocated \$ 2.88 million in State FY 2005 general fund monies and \$5,000,000 in federal 2004 HOME funds.

The IPR Program improves substandard housing through general rehabilitation by installing indoor plumbing in units without complete indoor plumbing (or where existing water supply or waste disposal systems are failing). Completed houses must comply with DHCD's Field Guide for Section 8 Housing Quality Standards (HQS). Local organizations apply to become sub recipients under the program. Once local governments certify them, they receive initial allocations and may apply for additional incentive funds for performance, home ownership, and matching funds. The initial funding allocation is by formula, with subsequent allocations made on a case-by-case basis by DHCD.

- **Homeownership** - In FY 2005, the Department made available \$3,574,139, including \$392,330 in PI, through home ownership programs for a total of \$3,966,469. By the end of the reporting period, \$1,784,462 of the HOME funding had been committed, which will apply to 352 homes through June 30, 2005.
- **American Dream Downpayment Initiative** – During FY 2005, the Department fully committed all ADDI funds awarded for both 2003 and 2004, resulting in \$1,568,030 being used in conjunction with its first-time homebuyer program. This achieved homeownership for a total of 158 households.
- **Emergency Home Repair Program** - The Department made \$352,725 in FY 2005 state general fund monies available under the **EHR Program**. The program provides grants of no more than \$2,500 per household for emergency repairs, accessibility improvements, and energy improvements that must be matched by local resources. These funds are allocated to

nonprofit and governmental organizations administering the program at the local level, and were used to provide assistance to 444 units.

- **Accessibility Rehabilitation Program** - In FY 2005, DHCD made \$41,994.06 in Tax Check-Off funds available under the Accessibility Rehabilitation Program, a component of the Emergency Home Repair Program. The program provides grants up to \$2,500 per household for accessibility modifications and minor rehabilitation for special populations. Funds are provided on a first come first served basis to participating EHRP local administrators.
- **Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)** - The Department made \$4,031,741 federal Department of Energy funds available in FY 2005 under the **Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)**. The Department of Health and Human Services' **Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)** \$6,537,226 provided additional support. Altogether, 2,183 units received weatherization services. The program provides grants to low-income households for energy-related improvements. Approved local administrators provide program funds to the eligible households. Most administrators currently have waiting lists for weatherization services.
- **Virginia Lead Hazard Control Program** – The Department made the remaining \$1,247,758.92 of its \$2.16 million grant available during FY 2005. The program reduces lead hazards in homes of low-income families occupied by or likely to be occupied by children 6 years of age or younger. Grant funds are targeted to localities with high incidences of children with elevated blood lead levels. The program completed clearing 61 Units from July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005. Virginia completed an application for the current Lead Hazard Control Grant through the 2005 SuperNOFA process.
- **Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)** - The Department made \$9,671,150 in new awards, letters of intent, and multi-year funding available in FY 2005 for projects involving the rehabilitation, reconstruction or creation of 249 housing units under the CDBG program (\$4,272,990 from straight housing project awards and the balance from Comprehensive Community Development or other neighborhood improvement projects). These funds are allocated primarily to local governments administering housing rehabilitation programs in their communities. Funds are awarded competitively according to established program design criteria.
- **Appalachian Regional Commission Program (ARC)** - The Department administered \$2,864,764 in Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) Program Funds for area development projects, including \$571,000 for distressed counties in state FY 2005. Water and sewer projects accounted for \$1,025,353 of these awards. The State awarded an additional \$154,200 in ARC Asset-Based Development Initiative funds in FY 2005 and \$86,150 in ARC Telecommunications funds. Local economic development, public

facility, housing, and community service projects in eligible areas of the Commonwealth received the balance of ARC funds.

- **CHDO Predevelopment** - In FY 2004, the Department revised procedures for accessing CHDO Predevelopment Funds to support predevelopment costs associated with specific housing projects proposed by nonprofit housing providers. Predevelopment funds can be provided in advance as part of the permanent loan for pre-site control, site control, and pre-construction assistance for certified CHDOs developing affordable housing projects. Under the revised procedures, CHDOs must document project readiness to qualify for Predevelopment Loan Funds and have a commitment for a permanent AHPP loan.
- **Commonwealth Priority Housing Fund** - The Department provided \$1.3 million in FFY 2004 for gap-finance lending to non-profit developers to assist hard to develop affordable housing projects. In addition, DHCD provided approximately \$3.9 million for grants and/or deferred loans to very challenging projects targeted at affordable accessible housing for persons with disabilities.

### **The Virginia Housing Development Authority**

(Program and Production Summary for State FY 2005)

The Virginia Housing Development Authority (VHDA) administered the following programs during State FY 2005 (July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005).

**Virginia Rent Reduction Tax Credit Program** – In FY 2005, VHDA did not reserve additional state tax credits through the Virginia Rent Reduction Tax Credit Program. This program provides credits to landlords who reduce the rent on units made available to eligible special needs tenants. During CY 2004, participating landlords were eligible to claim tax credits totaling \$26,603 for rent reductions on 32 units for the 2004 tax year.

**Housing Choice Voucher Program** - VHDA allocates Housing Choice Voucher subsidies to cities and counties across the State, contracting with local governments, community action agencies, local departments of social services, and other entities to provide local administration of the Housing Choice Voucher program. In FY 2005, VHDA administered housing choice voucher subsidies to 9,297 households totaling \$51 million dollars. Forty-five agencies participated in the program.

### **VHDA Multifamily Loan Programs**

*Multifamily Bond Programs:*

1. **Low Income Housing Tax Credit Developments financed with VHDA Bonds:** Twenty-five Multifamily developments or 3,019 units with

Low Income Housing Tax Credits attached received a commitment authorization of funds and is expected to close utilizing VHDA taxable or tax-exempt bonds. Total bond financing for this program equals an estimated \$116.8 million dollars. In addition, an estimated \$11 million of Virginia Housing Funds was used to blend and provide a lower rate. VHDA awarded these funds on a first-come, first-served basis to individual nonprofit and for-profit applicants. Applicants had to meet established underwriting criteria.

**2. Other Bond-Funded Loans:** Bond-funded programs not containing LIHTC primarily support the development or rehabilitation of larger rental projects (defined as 100 or more units). VHDA issued commitment authorization of funds and is expected to close loans for 21 projects with \$48 million in taxable bond proceeds for non-LIHTC projects containing 2,466 units. VHDA awarded these funds on a first-come, first-served basis to individual nonprofit and for-profit applicants applying directly to the Authority. Applicants had to meet established underwriting criteria.

**3. Multifamily Virginia Housing Fund Programs:** VHDA allocated an additional \$38 million in Virginia Housing Fund monies to fund low-interest mortgage loans for rental housing projects serving low-income and special need populations. Funds were available on a first-come, first-served basis. During FY 2005, the Multifamily Virginia Housing Fund Program received the commitment authorization of funds for 60 multifamily projects containing 2,063 units.

### **VHDA Single Family Loan Programs**

VHDA closed a total of 5,684 single family loans using \$776.5 million in mortgage funds for the purpose of purchasing or renovating homes. The following programs provided this single-family assistance:

**1. Single Family Bond Programs:** VHDA closed a total of \$706 million in tax-exempt and taxable bond funds to finance home purchase loans for 4,949 low and moderate-income first-time homebuyers under VHDA's first-come, first-served bond program. (These numbers do not include bond funds used to blend with SPARC, a Virginia Housing Fund Program.) Funds are awarded to individual homebuyers applying through private banks and mortgage companies. Buyers must meet established VHDA and other program underwriting criteria. The loan types available through this program are FHA, VA, Rural Development, and Conventional, insured and uninsured.

**2. Single Family Virginia Housing Fund Programs:** In FY 2005, VHDA allocated an additional \$40.25 million in new low interest funds to support

home purchase loans through the following special home ownership initiatives.

- a) **Regional Loan Fund (RLF):** VHDA allocated \$16 million from the Virginia Housing Fund proceeds to support Round VIII of the Commonwealth's Regional Loan Fund program. These funds were allocated to 15 private/public regional home ownership partnerships throughout Virginia to support home ownership programs targeting underserved, low-income households. The Regional Loan Fund program (via VHDA) closed 103 loans totaling \$8.9 million during FY 2005 using new and prior-year allocations of funds.
- b) **Sponsoring Partnerships and Revitalizing Communities Program (SPARC):** VHDA made available \$93 million in tax-exempt bond money and \$20 million in Virginia Housing Fund money to sponsors of this program. This program offers an interest rate below VHDA's tax-exempt bond rate and is used to reach the very low-income households. The loan types available through this program are FHA, VA, Rural Development, and Conventional, private mortgage insured. The SPARC program closed 480 loans totaling an estimated \$59 million in blended funds.
- c) **HomeStride:** VHDA allocated \$2.5 million in FY2005 to assist low to moderate income households in affording homeownership in the high cost Northern Virginia housing market. Local governments in Northern Virginia were eligible to request funding to be used in coordination with other housing initiatives. This is a second mortgage program.

## **LOW INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDITS**

### *Allocation of Tax Credits*

Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) are allocated in a single annual competitive cycle. For calendar year 2005, \$14.5 million of credits were available; this represented \$1.85 of credits per capita plus returned credits from previous years' allocations and credits received from the national bonus pool (\$176,254). Project developers submitted applications that were ranked according to scoring criteria outlined in the Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP). Requests have recently exceeded the available credits by a ratio of two to one. Virginia's QAP gives preference to projects with the following characteristics. They must serve lower income households, provide long-term rental housing or conversion to homeownership at the end of the minimum compliance period, use the tax credits and other scarce resources efficiently, and document local support.

Fifteen percent (15%) of the credits are set aside for projects sponsored by qualified nonprofit organizations and fifteen percent (15%) are set aside for projects sponsored by local housing authorities.

Projects financed with tax-exempt bonds qualify for tax credits separately and do not need to compete for credits under VHDA's Qualified Allocation Plan discussed above. In both cases, VHDA evaluates the projects and limits the credit award to that amount necessary for financial feasibility.

### **Production Relative to Tax Credits for Fiscal Year FY 2005**

During the CY 2005 competitive cycle (CY 2004 credits reserved in July 2005), 58 applications were received requesting \$22.1 million in tax credits. VHDA reserved \$14.7 million to 39 projects. These projects provided 1,129 newly constructed units and 1,758 rehabilitated units. In addition, 11 other projects using tax-exempt bond financing received tax credits. These developments provided 292 newly constructed and 1,877 rehabilitated units.

The unit mix for the projects receiving allocations of tax credits included 47 percent efficiency and one-bedroom units, 44 percent two-bedroom units, and 9 percent units with three or more bedrooms. Virtually all units (96%) were restricted to occupancy by households at 60% or below the Area Median Gross Income (AMGI), 37 percent were further restricted to those earning less than 50% of the AMGI and 2 percent were further restricted to those earning less than 40% of the AMGI. More than 33 percent of the units will restrict occupancy to elderly residents. HUD identified Qualified Census Tracts will contain 23.8 percent of the units. Some projects combine the tax credits with other federal resources including: Project-Based Section 8 Certificates, historic tax credits, RHS Section 515 funds, and HOME funds.

### **Federal Program Year 2004/State FY 2005 Housing Resources Summary: Source, Administering Agency, and Actual versus Anticipated Funding**

<b>Administering Agency</b>	<b>Program Name and Fund Source</b>	<b>Anticipated FY 2004 Funding</b>	<b>Available FY 2004 Funding</b>
<b>Federal Funds</b>			
DHCD	2004 HOME + 2003 & 2004 ADDI	\$17,603,748	\$17,603,748
DHCD	Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)	\$1,447,811	\$1,447,811
DHCD	Department of Energy Weatherization Assistance	\$4,031,741	\$4,031,741
DHCD	HOPWA	\$640,000	\$640,000
DSS/DHCD	HHS Low Income Energy Assistance (Weatherization)	\$5,761,981	\$6,537,226
DHCD	Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction* (Balance)	\$1,443,554	\$1,247,758
DSS/DHCD	TANF Homeless Families Program Support	\$4,910,128	\$4,910,128
DHCD	Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)*	\$22,739,900	\$28,558,698
DHCD	Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)	\$3,200,000	\$2,864,764
	Subtotal	\$60,337,306	\$67,841,874
<b>State Funds</b>			

DHCD	Commonwealth Priority Housing Fund	\$18,000,000	\$4,200,000
DHCD	Homeless Intervention Program	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000
DHCD	Shelter Support Grant Program	\$1,709,120	\$1,709,120
DHCD	Indoor Plumbing Rehabilitation	\$2,880,000	\$2,880,000
DHCD	Emergency Home Repair	\$352,725	\$352,725
DHCD	Child Services Coordinator Grant Program	\$360,000	\$360,000
	Subtotal	\$27,801,845	\$14,001,845
	Total Funds	\$84,323,880	\$81,843,719

\* Includes funds available for eligible housing and nonhousing activities.

## C. Investment of Available Resources

This section discusses the State's use of available resources described in the preceding section to address the housing priorities identified in the 2004 Action Plan. The report identifies activities undertaken, programs used, the funds invested (if any), distribution methods, and their status. Additional material discusses leveraging and matching issues.

Housing priorities identified in the 2004 Action Plan included the following:

### **PRIORITY:**

**INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY AND AFFORDABILITY OF SAFE, DECENT, AND ACCESSIBLE HOUSING TO LOW AND VERY LOW-INCOME PERSONS.**

**Objective 1:** Support homeownership opportunities to a minimum of 400 low and very low-income persons annually.

**Strategy 1:** Increase affordability of home ownership through down payment and closing cost assistance through the Single Family Loan.

*Using the various opportunities offered with the Department's partnering agency, VHDA, lower-income first-time homebuyers were assisted via below-market-rate loans which provided assistance for gap financing (down payment and closing cost assistance through deferred or forgivable loans). Additionally, through partnerships opportunities for the requirement of home ownership education were created. The programs used to meet the objective included various homeownership initiatives that are described in detail in Part I. Consolidated Plan Narrative, Section B. Resources Made Available to the State. Under this program funds are awarded to individual homebuyers applying through private banks and mortgage companies, the buyers must meet specific VHDA and other underwriting criteria. The loan types in this program are FHA, VA, Rural Development, and Conventional, insured and uninsured.*

**Strategy 2:** Work with VHDA to determine feasibility of use of Section 8 vouchers as a means of providing home ownership for low-income individuals in one rural community and for disabled in two urban communities.

*Refer to Part I. Consolidated Plan Narrative, Section B. Resources Made Available to the State for the explanation of the efforts and successes pertaining to VHDA's Housing Choice Voucher Program. DHCD expects to work further on a pilot project with the Waynesboro Housing Authority. (A contract in the amount of \$200,000 has been drafted for this pilot to move forward into the new program year.)*

**Strategy 3:** Provide predevelopment and operating funds to CHDOs to increase capacity and unit production.

**Strategy 4:** Increase capacity of non-profit developers to produce affordable home ownership opportunities through on-site technical assistance and training through the Office of Community Capacity Building (OCCB) in cooperation with VHDA.

*The OCCB developed 5 training modules for a real estate development track and implemented it during the SFY 2004. In FY 2005, it conducted two three sessions of its "Getting Started in Affordable Housing Development" program at locations across the state as well as two sessions on "Advanced Real Estate Development." In addition to the capacity building training through OCCB, VHDA continues a statewide comprehensive homebuyer education program continues. It is the first state program in the nation to be recognized by HUD as equivalent to HUD's "HELP" program. In FY 2005 VHDA's programs educated over 5000 potential first-time homebuyers. The Administrators of the Single Family Regional Loan Fund are certified VHDA facilitators.*

**Objective 2:** Increase the availability of affordable rental units by a minimum of 200.

**Strategy 1:** Allocate over \$4.5 of HOME funds through the Affordable Housing Preservation and Production program to support production, preservation and predevelopment of at least 4 multi-family developments.

**Strategy 2:** Provide planning and other technical assistance for very low-income and special needs housing development, as well as, general technical assistance on the development process and accessing resources.

*Strategies 1 and 2 assist in meeting the above objective. During the SFY 2005 \$8.2 million in HOME funds were allocated to multi-family development efforts.*

#### Coordination with Low-Income Housing Tax Credits

VHDA is responsible for the administration of federal Low-Income



Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) in Virginia. LIHTC will continue to be used with VHDA taxable and tax-exempt bond issues, the VHDA Housing Fund, the Commonwealth Priority Housing Fund, and the HOME Investment Partnerships Program to develop multifamily rental housing. The Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) has enabled VHDA to address specific areas of housing need, such as those of persons with disabilities. DHCD and VHDA are committed to continued coordination to realize the greatest possible impact from the allocation of these resources.

VHDA is continuing to take the following actions that better serve program applicants and ensure coordination of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit with other affordable housing programs: (1) scheduling of an application cycle early in the year to make it easier for applicants to arrange other necessary financing before the end of the year, (2) using a single application form that, with supplemental information, in order to apply to several programs, and (3) using electronic media to enhance access to applications and forms.

State Low-Income Housing Tax Credits continued to be available during the fiscal year. The agency's Division of Housing assumed administrative responsibility for the program during the previous fiscal year. State credits offer an additional incentive to projects qualifying for the federal LIHTC by providing a capped credit against state individual income, corporate income, and bank and insurance franchise taxes. Only projects receiving federal credits may receive state credits. DHCD and VHDA cooperated in developing the regulations for this new financial incentive and in coordinating administrative activities.

**Objective 3:** Address sub-standard living conditions, health, accessibility, and safety deficiencies for 1,500 low-income, disabled, elderly and special needs households.

**Strategy 1:** Determine feasibility of rehab fund to address the accessibility needs of the elderly and disabled.

**Strategy 2:** Provide rehabilitation assistance for repair needs for properties identified through the Lead Hazard Control grant.

**Strategy 3:** Allocate \$5 million to the Indoor Plumbing and Rehabilitation program and through the Community Development Block Grant program.

*Strategies 1-3 were met in SFY2004. The Department used \$2.88 million of the state's **Indoor Plumbing Rehabilitation (IPR) Loan Program** along with \$5 million in HOME to improve 116 substandard housing units through general rehabilitation and by installing indoor plumbing in housing units without complete plumbing facilities or where existing water delivery or waste disposal systems are inadequate or failing. DHCD has integrated Weatherization Assistance Program energy standards into the Indoor*

*Plumbing Rehabilitation Loan Program and the Community Development Block Grant Program, implemented the federal Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program within the State, and increased the number of heating system safety inspections through coordination with other programs.*

**Strategy 4:** Implement pilot program to address the rehabilitation and energy efficiency of transitional housing project and assess impact on operational costs.

*The Supportive Housing Rehabilitation Program, SHRP, implemented in SFY2004, was a pilot program that provides general property rehabilitation, accessibility improvements, upgrades the general energy efficiency, and mitigates lead-based paint hazards in housing designated for low- and very low-income people who are living in permanent supportive housing for disabled homeless persons (persons with disabilities), transitional housing, and single room occupancy housing that are located in non-entitlement areas only.*

**Strategy 5:** Use HOME Match and Supportive and Transitional Housing programs to support the development of transitional and permanent supportive housing options for homeless, disabled and others.

*Strategy 5 was met through the AHPP Program committing funds that addressed housing needs for those transitioning from homelessness and those possessing physical and mental disabilities, including spinal cord injuries.*

**PRIORITY: INCREASE THE ABILITY OF COMMUNITIES TO IMPLEMENT CREATIVE RESPONSES TO COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS.**

**Objective 1:** Support the development of regional approaches and best practices for addressing the affordable housing needs in Virginia.

**Strategy 1:** Facilitate the development of three regional plans for addressing the housing needs of homeless and other low-income special needs populations in at least three communities.

**Strategy 2:** Support the Housing Virginia Campaign and its efforts to educate the public about the importance of affordable housing in communities throughout Virginia.

**Strategy 3:** Highlight successful approaches to meeting the challenge of affordable housing at the Governor's Housing Conference.

**Strategy 4:** Partner with the Virginia Housing Development Authority's Housing Initiative Team to target underserved communities through training and technical assistance.

**Strategy 5:** Develop program guidelines and implement new Commonwealth Priority Fund to best address unmet housing needs in collaboration with community-based housing organizations.

*Strategies 1 – 5 served as guides in DHCD's support of regional approaches to the issue of affordable housing needs in Virginia. While the aforementioned regional plans were not developed, the agency continued to participate in the "Housing Virginia Campaign" and has developed/implemented guidelines using the Commonwealth Priority Housing Fund to allow collaboration with community-based housing organizations. The agency partnered with VHDA to target underserved communities using what is known as the Housing Initiative Team ("HIT Team"), and works through the Governor's Housing Conference to address the affordable housing challenge is ongoing.*

**OCCB Training:** during state FY 2005, OCCB conducted five training sessions specifically related to affordable housing development. That were attended by non-profit organizations, including some CHDOs, for-profit developers, and local government officials. Other training opportunities focused on the basics of community development and its relationship to affordable housing.

**PRIORITY: SUPPORT POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH RELATED TO SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, AND HOUSING ISSUES.**

**Strategy:** Review the reports of the Virginia Disability Commission and the Olmstead Study Commission and consider recommendations in the development of the FY2004 Action Plan.

*Staff worked with the Virginia Housing Commission in its efforts to address issues ranging from the establishment of a state housing policy to consideration of issues surrounding the use of eminent domain by housing authorities and other governmental entities. DHCD also continued to be an active participant in the work of the Virginia Disability Commission and the Olmstead Implementation Team in the development of recommendations relating to the SFY20054 Action Plan. Additional staff efforts were placed on coordination with the Virginia Interagency Council on Homelessness and implementation of recommendations resulting from participation in the federal-sponsored Policy Academy to develop Virginia's plan to address homelessness issues pertaining to stable housing.*

*DHCD again provided the coordination effort to host the annual 2004 Governor's Housing Conference, which took place on November 15-17, 2004 in Norfolk. This event provides an opportunity each year for federal, state, and local officials, representatives of nonprofit organizations, homebuilders, housing finance personnel, and others to network and share information about housing needs, resources, trends and techniques. DHCD also completed planning for the 2005 Governor's Housing Conference, scheduled for September 14-16 2005 in Roanoke.*

*Annually, VHDA completes an update of the Housing Resource Directory. The publication provides users with a single source of information on public, private, and nonprofit housing organizations, agencies, and network resources. Through its web site, VHDA provides links to the varied public and private entities identified within the Directory.*

**Strategy:** Working with the Virginia Interagency Council on Homelessness and through the federal-sponsored Policy Academy develop Virginia's plan to address the housing needs of the homelessness.

The Virginia Interagency Action Council for the Homeless (VIACH) continued to meet during state FY 2005. Participants focused primarily on meeting the needs of each continuum of care planning group in Virginia. Besides planning training programs and facilitating technical assistance, the members coordinated a statewide "point in time count", and developed "HMIS" strategies.

VIACH has served as a statewide resource for state, federal, and local governmental agencies and nonprofit organizations and actively promotes interagency coordination and collaboration. It merged with the Virginia's Policy Academy team in FY 2005 to become the Virginia Interagency Council on Homelessness.

#### **D. Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing**

Virginia's efforts relating to fair housing include training events, investigative practices, and enforcement activities. Although these activities involve more than one state agency, there is a significant degree of coordination between them.

##### The Fair Housing Office

During state FY 2004, the provisions of Senate Bill 1102 (2003) became effective. Senate Bill 1002 made significant changes to the state's fair housing program including its structure. The new structure authorized the creation of an 11-member Fair Housing Board (FHB) that is distinct from the nine-member Real Estate Board (REB). The FHB was authorized to hear fair housing complaints that did not involve a licensed Real Estate professional or their agents or

employees. Senate Bill 1102 also charged the FHB with establishing a fair housing certification program that will apply to non licensed property managers, leasing consultants and homeowners who are involved in the business or activity of selling or renting a dwelling. The REB continues to hear complaints involving licensed real estate professionals.

The Fair Housing Office (FHO) remains within the Virginia Department of Professional and Occupational Regulation (DPOR) and continues to serve as the Commonwealth's primary fair housing investigative office. The mission of the FHO is to investigate allegations of housing discrimination and to educate and inform housing providers and consumers about the fair housing law.

## Actions

### Investigative and Conciliatory Activity

In FY 2005, the Fair Housing Office investigated and closed 100 cases. Of these, the FHO conciliated twenty-eight cases. The FHO therefore conciliated 28% of its cases. The approximate amount conciliated on behalf of complainants during FY 2005 is \$40,000.

### Outreach and Training Activity

In FY 2005, the FHO conducted some 97 training and outreach activities at numerous locations throughout Virginia. These included Virginia's annual housing conference, the annual conference of the Virginia Association of Realtors, homebuilder's expos, architects conference and trade show, apartment management association meetings, regional Realtor association meetings, as well as smaller group and individual meetings. Approximately 5000 individuals, including property managers, real estate professionals, newspaper staff, local building officials, housing builders, architects, housing consumers, and housing providers, attended these sessions.

During FY 2005, the FHO continued to distribute numerous fair housing publications. These included a general fair housing brochure, brochures for architects and builders, a calendar, poster, bookmark, and 44-page disability booklet. Videos and CDs augment the FHO's educational resources. The FHO also distributes a Spanish language fair housing brochure, bookmark, and poster and provides fair housing classes in Spanish. The FHO web site serves as a convenient medium for providing information and communication links to housing providers and consumers.

During FY 2005 the FHO's HUD contract included \$32,000 in partnership initiatives funds. In previous years, the FHO has used partnership initiatives money to partner with Housing Opportunities Made Equal, the Virginia Society for the American Institute of Architects, the Homebuilders Association of Virginia and

with Phil Zook, a nationally recognized architect and design and construction expert. Partnership services received by the FHO include rental testing services, design and construction audit reviews, and an outreach campaign targeting Virginia architects and builders.

### **Other Fair Housing Activities**

DHCD provides education and training activities designed to further the achievement of fair housing in communities participating in a variety of state-administered programs for housing and community development.

Virginia's state-administered CDBG and HOME Programs provide one focal point for activities furthering fair housing. Grantees must undertake at least one of eleven possible actions in the areas of enforcement and/or promotion of fair housing during each year that a community improvement grant is active. One activity that will satisfy this requirement is attendance by a member of the local governing body or the chief local administrative official and a second local representative at a fair housing workshop approved DHCD. (In the case of HOME-funded projects, the representative must include housing sponsor staff and a board member.) Other options include: (1) adopting of a fair housing resolution and subsequent local advertising that fact, (2) publishing and distributing fair housing brochures, (3) increasing local awareness of fair housing requirements through public education and information activities, (4) preparing a formal Assessment of Impediments, or (5) undertaking a survey of special housing problems affecting women and minorities and developing a plan to counter the effects of discrimination. DHCD requires that the selected actions are highly visible to the public and that they involve elected officials. Grantees must select a different fair housing activity for each year a grant is active and provide documentation of their completion. Fifteen grants with housing elements joined ongoing projects during the year. Because grants administered by DHCD often extend over more than one year, in FY 2005 approximately 50 localities participated in at least one approved activity.

To help grantees and others in carrying out activities that further fair housing, the Project Management Office and the Housing Division co-sponsored two fair housing workshops: one in Richmond on April 11, 2005 and one in Abingdon on May 12, 2005. Approximately 96 persons attended the sessions. The two DHCD units cooperated with the Fair Housing Office at the Department of Professional and Occupational Regulation to offer the sessions. Finally, during FY 2005, the DHCD Project Management Office distributed more than 1,500 fair housing brochures to sub-recipients for further distribution within their communities.

### **E. Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing**

During the previous program year, DHCD undertook an assessment intended to identify impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction that would serve as a basis for continuing actions that would overcome the effects of

any impediments identified through the analysis. Because the state-administered, federally-funded programs cover a significant portion of Virginia's land area and population, the analysis took a broad perspective. It considered data sources that cover the entire state yet that are also indicative of general conditions that could be addressed through action at the state level. It included a review of pertinent demographic trends, a review of various indices of residential segregation, a consideration of mortgage lending activities reported as a result of the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA), and a review of the circumstances of fair housing complaints brought before the state Fair Housing Office. In addition, and reflecting the concentration of fair housing complaints within the metropolitan regions of the state, the review also examined locally prepared analyses of impediments and the results of testing programs conducted by statewide or locally-based fair housing organizations and agencies. Finally, the Department surveyed 135 general purpose local governments to assess the degree to which local authorities had recognized or responded to fair housing issues within the cities and counties of Virginia.

The assessment identified the following areas of concern:

- The effectiveness of Virginia's building regulations in assuring the accessibility of housing subject to the Fair Housing Act Accessibility Guidelines,
- The persistence of significant racial differentials in home ownership rates,
- The apparent confusion among persons involved in rental property transactions with respect to the concept of "accessibility",
- The significance of poor credit ratings on minority access to mortgage financing and the impact of "predatory lending" on the credit standing of lower income or minority households.
- The importance of assuring that program policies and regulations encourage actions that go beyond the minimum responses in addressing fair housing at the local level, and
- The recognition that laws and regulations must take into consideration potential impacts on the availability and affordability of a wide variety of housing options.

The assessment included a number of recommendations for action that could respond to the areas of concern. These included:

- Finding ways to assure that design professionals apply accessibility standards properly in their practice and code enforcement authorities meet their obligations to see that buildings meet current building regulations and therefore comply with the accessibility guidelines,
- Implementing new training requirements for real estate personnel that increase their awareness of fair housing requirements,
- Implementing new certification programs reaching certain unlicensed persons involved in residential rental transactions,

- Including an emphasis on the importance of credit maintenance in home ownership programs and homebuyer education activities undertaken through state housing entities and their local partners,
- Encouraging grantees of housing and community development programs to go beyond minimum requirements and take other more proactive steps to facilitate actively fair housing access, and
- Participating in legislative and regulatory processes to raise questions or concerns about issues that could have adverse consequences for housing affordability or otherwise serve to impede the attainment of fair housing.

## F. Progress in Providing Affordable Housing

For the first time in several years, the state was not forcing the prospect of further contraction in the fiscal resources available to it. In this more stable fiscal climate, DHCD has continued to use the available resources, including HOME funds, for a wide array of activities using existing State housing programs to provide affordable housing in areas of greatest need. Resources have been structured to make projects feasible from a development standpoint and provide long-term affordability to tenants and homeowners.

- DHCD's **Affordable Housing Preservation and Production Program** targets projects that serve lower income households (<60 % AMI) and that have funding gaps between the actual cost and committed resources. DHCD will continue to provide technical assistance as needed to insure that the projects are ready to move forward. DHCD attempts to balance the financial viability each project with its public purpose. **HOME** funds are restricted to state-certified **Community Housing Development Organizations** (CHDOs).
- DHCD's homeownership initiative, the **Single Family Regional Loan Fund**, blends funding from VHDA's mortgage revenue bond proceeds, the Virginia Housing Fund, and the State's HOME Program to provide below market rate mortgages to low- and moderate-income, first time homebuyers who cannot be approved for mortgages from conventional private lenders. The fund is a partnership between the Virginia Housing Development Authority (VHDA) and DHCD, and is administered through approved regional administrators. The home ownership program is designed to serve homebuyers at or below 60% of AMI. Below-market-rate VHDA mortgage (4.125%, 30-year mortgages are made available from funds in the Virginia Housing Fund), loan packages are structured based on individual needs. The program requires counseling and pre-qualification by approved local housing providers.

This section of the report discusses housing units assisted during the period July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005. In its 2004 Action Plan, DHCD expected the following accomplishments to result from its administration of HUD-funded programs:



Through the Community Development Block Grant program, DHCD proposed that more than thirty eligible communities receive \$17.8 million in Community Improvement Grants for housing, economic development, and community development activities that will benefit LMI persons, eliminate slums and blight, and meet urgent local needs for community facilities. Grants also provided \$600,000 to meet a 2004 CDBG letter of intent and provided \$3.58 million in support of multi-year projects and \$342,200 available for planning grants to assist localities develop responses to locally identified housing, economic development, and community development needs

As tables on the following pages indicate, DHCD performance in the housing activities incorporated within the Action Plan was generally in line with expectations.

**PROPOSED AND ACTUAL USES HOME, ESG, AND HOPWA PROGRAM FUNDS**

HOME Activities	Amount	Program Income	Prior Year funds	Committed	To Be Committed	2004 Goal	2004 Actual
<b>CHDO-Operating Assistance</b>	\$400,000	N/A		\$100,000	\$300,000		2 CHDOs funded by 6/30/05 3 agreements pending
<b>Affordable Housing Preservation &amp; Production</b>	\$4,500,000 (\$2,405,357 restricted for CHDOs)		\$4,500,000	\$8,200,000	\$800,000	200 units produced or rehabbed for homeownership or rental by targeted population	598 units
<b>Indoor Plumbing Program</b>	\$5,000,000			\$4,885,133	\$114,867	300 housing units provided with rehabilitation and indoor plumbing	115 units
<b>Single Family Regional Loan</b>	\$2,432,146	\$392,330	\$1,142,003	\$1,904,517	\$1,920,101	400 new income-eligible homeowners	585 units
<b>Rural Housing Rehabilitation Project</b>	\$0		\$3,241,000	\$798,841	\$2,806,159	130 Units	28 units committed
<b>HOME Match for Supportive Housing</b>	\$800,000	N/A		\$690,679	\$109,321	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 beds of permanent housing for persons with disabilities</li> <li>14 beds of transitional housing</li> </ul>	14 units comprising 20 beds
<b>SHARE Expansion Transitional Housing</b>	\$800,000	N/A		\$491,874	\$308,126	Assistance to transitional housing programs	10 units assisted

HOME Activities	Amount	Program. Income	Prior Year funds	Committed	To Be Committed	2004 Goal	2004 Actual
<b>Tenant Based Rental Assistance Pilot</b>	\$500,000	NA	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	100 chronically homeless persons connected to housing in 2 years.	Status: the program will be suspended effective October 1, 2005, pending an re-evaluation of programs design and possible future changes.
Administration	\$ 1,603,572			\$1,603,572	\$0	100 % committed	100 % committed
HOME total	\$ 16,035,718						
<b>“03 &amp; “04 ADDI</b>	\$ 1,568,030	0	0	\$1,568,030	\$0	Downpayment assistance to 150 eligible households	158
<b>Total</b>	\$ 17,603,748	\$392,330	\$9,241,993				

Emergency Shelter Grant Activities	Amount	Funds Carried Over From previous year	Recaptured or Unused Funds	2004 Goal	2004 Actual
<b>Shelter Operations</b>	\$1,375,420	\$161,820		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fund 77 sub-recipients and a minimum of 2,300 beds</li> <li>• A minimum of 30 % of the homeless households served in emergency shelters in fiscal year 2004 will move into transitional of permanent housing</li> <li>• A minimum of 75% of the households who are housed in a transitional housing program in fiscal year 2004 will move into permanent housing</li> <li>• Move 5,000 homeless individuals and families into permanent housing each year of the biennium</li> </ul>	Status: <b>104 Recipients</b> were awarded for a total of <b>5,702 beds</b> ;
<b>Administration</b>	\$ 72,390				<b>Key Accomplishment</b>
<b>Admin allocated to sub-recipients</b>	\$ 3,925				64 percent of households leaving funded shelters exited to permanent housing.
<b>DHCD</b>	\$ 67,125				
<b>Total Grant</b>	\$ 1,346,514				
<b>HUD Recapture</b>	\$ 74,486				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,421,000</b>	\$ 161,820			

HOPWA Activities	Amount	Carryover Funds	Program Income	Recaptured or Unused Funds	2004 Goal	2004 Actual
<b>Operations and Supportive Services</b>	\$ 576,000	\$650,896	NA	NA	Provision of housing and supportive services to over 100 eligible households.	Status: Provided rental assistance to 71 households and emergency/short-term assistance to 138.
<b>DHCD Administration</b>	\$ 19,200	\$19,380	NA			
<b>Administration allocated to sub-recipients</b>	\$ 44,800	\$45,220	NA			
<b>Total</b>	\$ 640,000	\$646,000				

The previous tables allow a comparison of results with goals included in the Action Plan (which projected the numbers of persons or households to be assisted) and shows that the State met many of its important goals. The number of homeless individuals and family households assisted through emergency and transitional housing again fell below initial projections. The Homeless Intervention Program benefited 5,405 people in some 2,025 renter and owner households

Assistance to existing homeowners continued at a high level. The Action Plan proposed benefiting some 900 households through the Affordable Housing Preservation, Indoor Plumbing, and the Single Family Regional Loan Fund programs. Other activities relying in whole or in part on non-HUD funding sources, such as VHDA mortgage lending, through renovation, weatherization, and emergency repairs supplemented these activities. These existing state or state/federal programs--among them Indoor Plumbing, Weatherization Assistance, and Emergency Home Repair—continued to be successful in their outreach efforts, contributing to overall high service levels. About half of the assisted owner households were at income levels between 0 and 50% of Median Family Income; the remaining assisted households were in the 51%-80% MFI category. By way of contrast, most of the VHDA home purchase lending activity involved households at or above 30% of MFI, primarily in the range between 50% and 80% of MFI.

The pattern of assistance provided to renter households differed. Although the total number of renter households assisted (87) was under half the projected (200) in the Action Plan, the HOME program had closed out only a fraction of these units by the close of the fiscal year. Nearly half of the reported households fell within 0% to 30% of MFI. Most of the remainder of the remaining assistance went to households in the 31%-50% MFI range. Households in the 51% to 80% MFI income range accounted for only a sixth of the multi-family program assistance.

It should be noted that these production figures primarily reflect the performance of the HOME and CDBG programs. Federally funded energy-related programs address a similar population, but do not provide strictly comparable information concerning income and racial/ethnic composition. Such information is also not available for units assisted by the State's administration of its LIHTC allocation. Nevertheless, 99 percent of the units whose financing hinged on the availability of tax credits serve households at or below 60 percent of median income; 44% were further restricted to those earning less than 50% of the AMGI and 2.5% were further restricted to those earning less than 40% of the AMGI.

The pattern for the distribution of assistance among various income groupings is instructive. Even if single- family mortgage revenue bond units had been included, households below 50% MFI continue to receive the majority of the

reported assistance. The inclusion of LIHTC units would shift the distribution even further back toward the very low and low-income strata.

The table summarizes the Commonwealth's distribution of HOME and CDBG resources to the most challenged income groups and populations as reported on the C04PR23 report on the basis of closed out projects..

**Summary of Housing Accomplishments  
Commonwealth of Virginia by Program Year**

Priority Need Category	Actual Units				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Renters</b>					
0-30% of MFI	48	39			
31-50 % of MFI	31	25			
51-80 % of MFI	28	23			
Total	107	87			
<b>Owners</b>					
0-30% of MFI	246	181			
31-50 % of MFI	464	430			
51-80 % of MFI	443	542			
Total	1,153	1,153			
<b>Homeless*</b>					
Individuals	18,358	15,744			
Families	13,257	9,846			
Total					
<b>Non-Homeless Special Needs</b>					
Total	206				
Total Housing	1,806	1,240	0	0	0
Total 215 Housing					

Total Housing	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
White	582	6	468	4						
Black/African American	622	3	726	1						
Asian	4	0	4	0						

<b>Total Housing</b>	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
American Indian / Alaskan Native	4	0	5	0						
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	12	1	10	1						
American Indian / Alaskan Native & White	0	0	0	0						
Asian & White	1	0	1	0						
Black / African American & White	2	0	1	0						
American Indian / Alaskan Native & Black / African American	0	0	0	0						
Other Multi Racial	14	7	10	7						
<b>Total Housing</b>										
<b>Total Racial/Ethnic</b>	1241	17	1225	13						

## **G. Continuum of Care Narrative**

### **Actions Taken to Address the Needs of Homeless Persons**

This section of the report describes the actions taken by the state to address the needs of homeless persons and the special needs of persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, including those persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. The state has continued to take an active role in this area, particularly with respect to steps directed at preventing homelessness.

In FY 2004, a Balance of State Continuum of Care was established covering Planning Districts 1-4 and 9. A Balance of State Steering Committee oversaw the development and submission of C of C applications for over \$900,000 that will establish permanent supportive housing units for the chronically homeless and a transitional housing rental assistance program for victims of domestic violence.

Twenty Continuums of Care currently operate within the state. They received over \$19 million in funds to support housing the homeless

In support of the President's initiative to end chronic homelessness, DHCD established a tenant based rental assistance program (TBRA) targeting



the chronically homeless in three jurisdictions. The program has encountered difficulties in getting underway, resulting in the decision to reduce the allocation of program funds for the project to \$500,000. The agency has continued to review the program design in anticipation of either improving its workability or discontinuing it. This decision will be made before April 1, 2006. If the program is discontinued, the allocation will be redirected to other programs serving the homeless those at risk of becoming homeless, or those in transition out of homelessness.

Evidence of the agency's commitment to housing the homeless may be found in the \$2.1 million of HOME resources being allocated to the creation of transitional housing and permanent supportive housing along with HOME Match activities.

These distinct areas comprise the state's response to the needs of homeless Virginians:

- Support, using federal and/or state funds, for emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities assisting homeless families and individuals,
- Support for the provision of case management and direct services to children in both homeless and domestic violence shelters, and
- Grants for local administrators providing temporary rental, mortgage, and/or security deposit assistance to homeless households or those in imminent danger of becoming homeless.
- Virginia Interagency Action Council for the Homeless
- The Rural Homelessness Pilot project, which had been carried over from the preceding year, was closed out after successfully providing services to
- In an effort to stabilize individuals and families with AIDS and to prevent homelessness, rental assistance was provided to over 100 units during the program year.

### **Shelter Support Grants**

The state applies both federal (ESG) and state funds to **Shelter Support Grant** (SSG) programs to help homeless families and individuals in emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities. State funds provide for rehabilitation, repair, and improvements needed to bring homeless facilities into compliance with state and local health and building codes. For facilities in compliance, these funds can defray operating costs such as salary support, administration, maintenance, rent, utilities, insurance, supplies and furnishings. SSG funds may also provide essential human services that address employment, substance abuse, education or health needs. Such services cannot duplicate or displace already existing services. Similarly, federal program funds from the ESG program help the homeless by assisting with the costs of operations for emergency and day shelters and transitional housing facilities. Grants may be used to meet the costs of operations of the facilities. Grantees, except for

entitlement cities and counties receiving funds directly from HUD or a Supportive Housing Program grant for operations, may receive both state and federal funding for each bed in their facility. Grantees in the ESG entitlement cities are ineligible for funding from the state's Federal Shelter Grant (FSG) component.

The Department of Social Services has made a portion of its Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program funds available through DHCD to SSG grantees. In 2005, a total of \$2,757,498 TANF funds were available to be used in any manner consistent with the purpose of the SSG Program.

During the year, DHCD allocated both SSG and FSG grants based on the number of beds available to serve the homeless. Funding for seasonal facilities (e.g., winter shelters) was based on the average daily bed count and prorated for the number of months the shelter was in operation. Awards of federal funds for day shelters were based on 50% of the average daily attendance of persons for whom the provider has documented homelessness.

Grants of state and/or federal funds supported 5,698 shelter beds in state FY 2005 provided by 114 project sponsors located in 40 counties, cities, and towns spread across the Commonwealth. Of these, 2,262 were emergency shelter beds and 2,387 were transitional housing beds, 902 were domestic violence emergency shelter beds, 183 were winter shelter beds and day shelters with a daily average attendance of 113. (Note: total by type is greater than the number of beds supported since winter shelters are prorated by the number of months they are in operation and day shelters are funded at 50% of the average daily attendance.) Of the total number of beds funded, the state-funded program assisted 5,588 and 2,690 through funds originating in the federal program. A total of 9,846 households containing 15,744 persons were sheltered in fiscal year 2005 in emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities funded.

### **Child Services Coordinator Grant**

The Child Services Coordinator Grant (CSCG) program contributes salary support for the provision of case management and direct services to children in homeless and domestic violence shelters in Virginia. Nonprofit organizations and local governments providing emergency shelter and transitional housing are eligible recipients of CSCG funds. Applicants must be able to document a minimum average daily census of at least four homeless children, who have remained in the facility an average of eight consecutive days in the last fiscal year.

The CSCG program addresses the needs of homeless children by:

- Insuring that professional child service resources are available to Virginia's emergency shelters serving homeless families with children through linkages in the community.

- Improving service delivery to homeless children through increased information sharing, collaborative planning, and analysis and referral to existing resources.
- Emphasizing parental choice and participation in the coordination of services for children.

An appropriation of \$360,000 in state general funds and \$665,465 in Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds supported the program during state FY 2005. In 2005, a total of 6,619 children received services through this program; 4,599 children were determined to be TANF eligible children. This funded 18 full-time and 53 part-time child services coordinator positions in 565 shelters located in 41 counties, cities and towns throughout the entire state.

### **HOMELESS INTERVENTION PROGRAM (HIP)**

The Homeless Intervention Program (HIP) supports grants and loans that may be used for temporary mortgage or rental assistance, security deposits, and housing counseling for low-income households that are either currently homeless or in imminent danger of becoming homeless. Nonprofit agencies and governmental entities, including cities, towns, counties, and redevelopment and housing authorities are eligible to apply for program funds through a competitive process. Local partners now make the program's services available throughout the entire state. During fiscal year 2005, 27 grantees or local administrators (LA) provided SHARE Homeless Intervention Program (HIP) assistance and services to all jurisdictions of the Commonwealth.

Grantees are able to decide if all financial assistance is given to clients as a loan, or they can provide the rental assistance as a grant and the mortgage and deposit assistance as a loan. All loans are at made 0% interest and repayment plans are very flexible. With the loan repayment money, one-half of the total may be used to offset administrative costs and the remaining half has to be used to provide additional services to clients.

In FY 2004 clients repaid a total of \$484,320 of their loan repayments. Of this amount \$196,786 was used for administrative costs and \$225,857 was used for direct client services. Local administrators forgave \$21,990 in loans.

DHCD allocated HIP funding totaling \$5,188,857 to 27 local administrators. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) provided \$688,857 of this amount. A general fund allocation of \$4.5 million provided the remainder.

### **Demographics of Service**

This subsection presents information provided by recipients of funding from the various local homeless programs receiving support from the programs administered by the Department.

In fiscal year 2005, local administrators assisted 2,028 households representing 5,405 persons. Fifty percent of those served were under the age of 17; one-half of the households served benefited from the use of TANF funding.

Eleven percent of the households receiving assistance owned their own home, 64% lived in rental housing. Twenty-five percent of the applicants were homeless (residing on the street or in a shelter), living in a domestic violence shelter as victim of domestic violence, living with family or friends or in another housing situation.

### **Virginia Interagency Action Council for the Homeless**

For approximately 14 years, the Department has been the host agency for the Virginia Interagency Action Council for the Homeless (VIACH). VIACH serves as a statewide leadership organization to eliminate homelessness in Virginia by facilitating communication, cooperation, coordination and collaboration between federal, state and local governmental entities, not for profit agencies, and advocacy groups that serve the homeless. Our membership includes representatives from four federal government and eight state government agencies, three statewide advocacy organizations and continuum of care planning groups from across Virginia. Our regional representative from the Interagency Council for the Homeless believes that the VIACH model should be replicated in other states.

In the past years VIACH members have worked on two key initiatives, the creation of a statewide homeless management information system (HMIS) and Virginia's Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness. With leadership from the Department, the HMIS workgroup met regularly for more than a year and were prepared to submit a plan for the 2003 SuperNOFA. HOMEWARD, Richmond's homeless services coordinating organization, agreed to be to host agency and will allow any continuum of care planning group that receives funding to join onto their existing system.

The Department and the members of VIACH were committed to the development and implementation of a plan to end homelessness in Virginia, not just chronic homeless which is the primary focus of a key federal initiative. To assist in the development of this plan the Department contracted with the Virginia Tech, Housing Study Research Center to conduct research and to actually write Virginia's Ten Year Plan to end Homelessness. The VIACH members also played a key consultative role in the development of this plan. Additionally, with the leadership of the Department and a team of key state government officials went to Denver in October, 2003 to participate in the HUD sponsored Policy

Academy. While the work of the Policy Academy is to help states develop strategies to address chronic homelessness, this information is just one part of an over-arching plan to end homelessness for all persons in Virginia.

### **Study on Rural Homelessness**

The 2000 Virginia General Assembly requested that the Virginia Housing Study Commission with the assistance of VIACH study the number and need of homeless persons in rural areas of Virginia and to offer recommendations to address the key issues. Following an intensive and groundbreaking seventeen-month study the VIACH Rural Homelessness Subcommittee unanimously recommended a bold new pilot project designed to reduce and ultimately prevent homelessness in rural areas of Virginia.

In the spring of 2003, the Department completed a competitive grant application process and two grantees were selected for the one-year pilot project. People, Incorporated in Abingdon and the New River Community Action Agency in Radford were selected as the grantees for this initiative and they will both receive \$150,000 awards. They have begun to design and implement innovative strategies to assist both people who are homeless and people at risk of homelessness in southwest Virginia.

During the 2004 SuperNOFA competition, DHCD received 23 requests for the certification of projects as being consistent with the current Consolidated Plan. The applicants included state and local public housing authorities, non-profit housing development organizations, and other eligible entities serving nonentitlement areas. Individual projects sought funding from a variety of programs subject to the certification requirement. These included Section 811 and 202 supportive housing for the homeless, disabled, and elderly; the Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program; a variety of Continuum of Care Homeless Programs; the Assisted Living Conversion Program; and Fair Housing Initiatives. In each case, DHCD considered the project location, proposed facilities, the need being addressed, and the target population. DHCD also certified annual or 5-year plans for several non-entitlement PHAs, and issued certificates for a HOME consortium, an applicant to for a Federal home Loan Bank affordable housing program, and a new Section 8 program operating in Roanoke County.

## **H. Other Actions Undertaken**

### **1.Public Policies**

The Action Plan included strategies addressing regulatory impediments to the preservation or creation of affordable housing. These strategies have shifted over time, reflecting recent achievements and changes in the circumstances influencing housing affordability. The Housing Needs Assessment completed in

2001 and greater involvement by VHDA and DHCD in responding to the housing needs of persons with disabilities influenced this year's activities. The Disability Commission underscored this by ranking housing needs as among the most significant concerns for persons with disabilities. Among the Housing and Community Development actions included in the FY 2005 Action Plan, the Department indicated its intent to address a variety of barriers to affordable housing. Actions included continued support for uniform building code requirements for both new construction and rehabilitation—including accessibility requirements. The priority addressing expanded housing opportunities for populations requiring supportive services called for increased involvement in efforts to promote housing accessibility for persons with disabilities. The Department indicated the need for continued scrutiny of regulations that can affect housing affordability. The Action Plan also proposed the following actions addressing the environment for the production or preservation of affordable housing:

- Continue to coordinate project funding through various sources in a way that will reduce nonessential duplicative requirements.
- Continue to administer a Uniform Statewide Building Code that emphasizes the attainment of public health and safety goals for new construction and maintenance at the least cost consistent with those goals.
- Develop standards for the rehabilitation and productive reuse of existing residential and non-residential structures in accordance with recent legislative enactments.
- Offer training through the Building Code Academy that focuses on the provisions of the USBC that facilitate the maintenance, rehabilitation, development and reuse of existing buildings.
- Continue to use incentives in scoring competitively funded programs for reducing regulatory barriers at the local level.
- Promote the use of varied types of single-family dwellings in areas zoned agricultural and residential.
- Continue to scrutinize state enabling legislation, local land use ordinances, and introduced legislation with the potential to impede the production and preservation of affordable housing.
- Recommend support for legislation with the potential to increase housing affordability.
- Continue to consult with the homebuilding industry, local governments, and affordable housing advocates in considering the potential impact of state statutes and local regulations on affordable housing.
- Pursue homeownership initiatives underway at the Department that assist lower-income households for the purchase of their first home.

The Action Plan includes many policy areas that require either legislative assent, the active cooperation of other state agencies, local governments, and/or the participation of other public or private entities. Thus, the Plan's primary role in the public policy arena is to provide a framework for ongoing State activities

that implement various aspects of the Consolidated Plan. External factors may influence Plan implementation. This section of the Report examines progress in the areas identified in the Action Plan and describes changing circumstances that may require modifications to the strategies originally included in the Plan.

### Infrastructure Finance Issues

DHCD has continued to coordinate activities of the State's CDBG program, the Indoor Plumbing Rehabilitation program, and the Virginia Water Project in supporting the availability of adequate infrastructures—particularly water/wastewater facilities for affordable housing developments. Even during the years when the fiscal circumstances of the state led to reductions in many program areas, including housing assistance, the legislature continued to make funding available for indoor plumbing improvements.

### Support for Uniform Building Regulations

Virginia has continued to follow its established policy of adopting a single set of uniform building regulations applicable to all new construction within the state. During the 2005 legislative session, the Department worked to sustain the consistency and uniformity of its building and fire safety regulations, by successfully opposing efforts to fragment various provisions of the Uniform Statewide Building Code (USBC). By the close of the reporting period, the Department and the Board of Housing and Community Development had completed most of the steps required by the state's Administrative Process Act to promulgate updated editions of the state's primary building safety regulations, the new regulations, incorporating provisions of the International Code Commission's 2003 model provisions for existing structures and new construction.

### *Actions*

DHCD's training programs remain as critical as the actual provisions of building and fire safety code development to meeting Virginia's commitment to implementing uniform regulation, enforcement, and training throughout the Commonwealth. DHCD provides uniform training for those individuals in local governments charged with enforcing the building, fire, and maintenance codes, and enforcing provisions related to rehabilitation of older existing structures. DHCD has expanded training and information programs beyond code enforcement personnel to include opportunities for building contractors, architects, tradesmen, and others who must apply or comply with the provisions of the USBC, Statewide Fire Prevention Code (SFPC), building maintenance requirements and provisions related to the rehabilitation of older existing structures.

### *Actions*

During FY 2005, DHCD sponsored 26 training programs for code enforcement and building design professionals between September 2004 and June 2005. The Virginia Building Code Academy conducted or facilitated this training. It consisted of the Academy's core module, advanced official module, consolidated

residential/commercial inspection modules for the mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and building inspection disciplines, plan review modules for both structural and non-structural building components, property maintenance module, fire protection systems inspection module, rehabilitation of existing structures training, amusement device inspection modules, train-the-trainer program for developing code academy instructors, and permit technician's module. Academy programs emphasized the uniform application, administration, and interpretation of Virginia's building, fire, and maintenance codes and the amusement device regulations, as well as provisions related to the rehabilitation of older existing structures. Approximately 1000 students attended these code academy and mandatory code change training programs during FY 2005.

#### Accessibility Requirements

Concerns about the degree of compliance with various accessibility standards, including the HUD *Housing Accessibility Guidelines* applicable to multifamily properties, have led to more intense scrutiny of code provisions and enforcement measures. The current edition of the USBC is based on the 2000 International Building Code (IBC) plus the 2001 IBC Supplement. The Supplement's provisions incorporate the Codes Requirements for Housing Accessibility (CRHA) document, which HUD, the National Association of Homebuilders (NAHB), and the International Code Council (ICC) prepared. This document, which HUD has endorsed, puts the federal accessibility standards into building code terminology, establishing a safe harbor for designers who follow the code provisions in connection with the construction of multifamily projects. The 2003 IBC, which forms the basis for the building regulations that will become effective during the current fiscal year, has also received HUD's designation as a safe harbor design status subject to certain conditions relating to pedestrian site accessibility. DHCD will base its training on the agreement between the ICCV and HUD that clarifies how the accessibility provisions are to be applied to assure access for persons with disabilities to covered forms of housing.

#### State and Local Regulatory Reviews

Issues initially identified in the 1995 Report of the Secretary of Commerce and Trade on Regulatory Barriers to Housing Affordability but not yet acted upon received additional attention from the Virginia Housing Commission during FY 2005.

#### *Actions*

- The 2005 General Assembly assigned an additional task to the restructured Virginia Housing Commission, directing it to study the feasibility of exempting nonprofit organizations that construct housing for low-income persons from zoning provisions that limit how and when property may be subdivided into individual lots. It also continued to pursue its ongoing assignments to (1) study the report of the Housing Needs Assessment project completed in 2002 by the Virginia Housing Development Authority and the Department of



Housing and Community Development, (2) address issues raised in the report, and (3) develop a statewide housing policy for the Commonwealth.

- During the 2005 legislative session the Virginia General Assembly considered numerous bills with potential consequences for housing affordability. It killed several bills proposing to expand the use of impact fees or proffered conditions associated with residential development. It also established deadlines for the timely use of funds proffered for facilities needed to support residential development.
- The General Assembly, which in 2004 had defeated a bill that would have made provisions for the designation of areas and implementation measures for the construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of accessible housing a mandatory element of local comprehensive plans, enacted legislation—effective July 1, 2008—that required local comprehensive plans specifically to consider the needs of the elderly and disabled Virginians within the plan. They also permitted the designation of various types of housing or community institutions for the benefit of seniors or persons with disabilities within the plan.

## **2. Institutional Structure**

As in previous years, several significant developments in the institutional environment for affordable housing occurred during the period incorporated in this Report. In 2003, the sale of the assets of the Housing Partnership Fund to VHDA marked an important change in the state's institutional arrangements for promoting affordable housing. During 2003-2005, the Priority Housing Fund used residual proceeds from the sale of the Partnership Fund to provide a source of funding for housing targeting areas of particular need—including seniors and persons with disabilities. During the 2005 session, language in the appropriations act continued to transform the institutional structure supporting the preservation and creation of affordable housing opportunities. The state's budget supported the creation of a community development financial institution or CDFI using the remaining resources of the Priority Housing fund and other sources to capitalize this new entity as a source of targeted lending and investment for both economic development and housing within distressed communities and populations. VHDA, though its bond-funded programs and administration of the federal tax credits played the major role in the multifamily realm while DHCD coordinated resources used to support lower-income home ownership through the Single Family Regional Loan Fund—promoting increased opportunities for home ownership for lower-income Virginians.

## **3. Intergovernmental Cooperation**

DHCD has used several approaches to promote coordination and cooperation among potential partners in creating opportunities for the creation and preservation of more affordable housing. It has continued to work closely with the Virginia Housing Study Commission, researching issues, preparing background papers, and participating on Commission subcommittees and work

groups. DHCD and VHDA continued their involvement with the Virginia Disability Commission Although the *Olmstead* Task Force completed its work in 2003, both agencies continue to provide representation to the Olmstead Implementation Team that is charged with following up on key recommendations from the *Olmstead* Task Force—including those addressing the housing needs of persons with a variety of disabilities.

DHCD maintains memoranda of understanding or agreement with fellow state agencies to assure the clear demarcation of responsibilities and actions in such areas as weatherization, lead-based paint hazard reduction, and the application of the Uniform Statewide Building Code. DHCD continues to report on lead-based paint hazards to a special legislative subcommittee.

DHCD sought to encourage local governments to play a more proactive role in support of affordability through procedural or policy changes. Local governments also received an opportunity to approve nonprofit applicants for DHCD program funding. VHDA and DHCD continued to coordinate various program activities, while actively seeking of opportunities to leverage additional partners and resources.

Most of the programs subject to the Consolidated Plan involve the participation of Virginia local governments, whether as grantees, program participants, or partners with other private entities.

#### **4. Low-Income Housing Tax Credit**

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 established the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program, which uses federal tax credits to encourage additional investment in multifamily projects meeting specific occupancy and rent level requirements. The Virginia Housing Development Authority (VHDA) became responsible for administration of this Treasury Department program in 1990. Virginia's current Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) considers these criteria in reviewing the projects competing for a credit allocation: (1) project readiness, (2) housing needs characteristics, (3) specific development characteristics, (4) tenant population characteristics, (5) sponsor characteristics, (6) the most efficient use of the available credits and other resources, and (7) bonuses for additional features related to preservation of low income rents for extended periods. At least 15 percent of the available credits are reserved for projects sponsored by a qualified nonprofit organization. Combinations of taxable and tax-exempt VHDA bonds and such federal resources as Project-based Section 8 Certificates, historic preservation credits, CDBG and HOME funds were associated with several projects.

VHDA may reserve up to three percent of the annual credit ceiling for a subsequent year for applicants proposing non-elderly developments intended to serve persons with disabilities and that: (1) provide rent subsidies or other assistance to ensure occupancy by extremely low-income persons, (2) conform to HUD accessibility regulations, and (3) will be actively marketed to persons with disabilities. This provided a financial incentive for the creation of additional

housing opportunities for this population.

There were no substantive changes in the state low-income housing tax credits administered by DHCD as a supplement to the federal credits administered by VHDA. Aggregate state credits remain capped at \$500,000 per year. The state program offers a credit against state income and bank and insurance franchise taxes for qualifying properties. Only properties receiving federal credits through the program administered by VHDA are eligible. State credits are available for a five-year period and are set at ten percent of the amount of the federal credits.

## **5. Public Housing Resident Initiatives**

Although DHCD is not directly involved in the administration of public housing within the Commonwealth, Action Plans have continued to include recommendations addressing this issue. Besides promoting the concept of individual development accounts (IDAs) to encourage savings and investment among lower income households such as those eligible for or residing in public housing, DHCD has supported legislation encouraging housing authorities to promote a number of tenant management and home ownership initiatives, including the appointment of advisory tenant representatives to public housing authorities.

### *Actions*

The Virginia Department of Social Services (DSS) has continued its use of asset building strategies using funds available from the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program as part of broader welfare reform efforts.

## **6. Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction**

During FY 2002, DHCD was awarded a tenth round HUD Lead Hazard Control grant in the amount of \$2,160,000 to reduce lead hazards in 120 housing units. Grant activities were targeted to the Cities of Danville and Petersburg and on the Eastern Shore of Virginia (the counties of Accomac and Northampton). Grant activities addressed hazard reduction and management rather than full abatement. Grant activities began in February 2003 and ended in June 2005. DHCD filed an application on June 7, 2005, through the 2005 SuperNOFA for the latest round of the Lead-Based Paint Hazard control Grant Program.

Vital partners include the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) along with the sub-grantees is a vital project partner responsible for assisting the property identification process.

Subgrantees in the targeted localities are conducting lead hazard reduction and client education. Inspector/Risk Assessor and worker training was conducted by DHCD at the outset of the grant and will continue on an as needed basis.

The state's CDBG Program Design for 2004 funding included a lead paint demonstration category that Accomack County is using in conjunction with the Virginia Lead Safe Homes Program to reduce lead hazards in 18 houses occupied by low- to moderate income persons.

The Weatherization Assistance Program added a Lead Hazard Control curriculum to its training program to provide specific lead safe work practices training to weatherization program workers and provides group pollution occurrence insurance for all weatherization providers.

## **7. Program Objectives and Possible Changes**

The state's affordable housing and community development programs seek to invest in financially feasible projects that address a locally identified need. No changes in this program objective are currently being considered. However, DHCD periodically convenes focus groups comprising customers, associated agencies, and local administrators to review various programs and procedures. Such meetings sometimes lead to proposals for policy changes; more often, the results are programmatic or procedural changes. In addition to requesting input from focus groups, if the Department is proposing changes, these are also presented to a focus group of housing providers before formal public hearings or their ultimate implementation.

In 1994, for example, DHCD added a Community Service Facilities objective to its CDBG program with the object of making it somewhat easier for projects within this category to compete for overall program funds without having to compete directly against water and sewer projects. As a result of recommendations from a focus group consisting of Indoor Plumbing Rehabilitation Program sub recipients, the program adopted new provisions intended to hold down costs and create a more accessible fund distribution method. These recommended best management practices and program requirements included greater support for the use of match funds, increased flexibility to encourage economies of scale for contractors, and an improved system of control of the rate of project setups. More recently, DHCD addressed the persistent issue of providing housing rehabilitation funds in areas currently underserved by IPR subrecipients by allowing them to roam to serve units completely lacking indoor plumbing facilities that are outside their contracted service area. In addition, DHCD has set aside \$3.2 million in to address rural housing rehabilitation distinct from the IPR program.

Although the priority objectives for DHCD programs have not changed substantially, the agency makes incremental changes in program design to enhance its ability to accomplish program priorities. In the housing area these have included new scoring preferences for rehabilitation projects that include home ownership opportunities, repayment of assistance, and sweat equity contributions; the recapture of more rehabilitation assistance; required landlord participation in certain affordable housing projects; and other restrictions or limitations on rehabilitation programs. For example, for the 2004 program year,

DHCD reexamined its CDBG program design and incorporated a number of changes that are discussed in Part II B.

## **I. Leveraging Resources**

The Action Plan estimated the potential leveraging associated with the administration of various housing programs at up to \$25 million. A conservative estimate of the actual level achieved from the use of various public housing resources exceeds \$15 million. Three primary housing initiatives continue to account for most of the leverage. Federal and state low-income housing tax credits stimulated private sector investment in some affordable rental housing projects. The home ownership assistance programs provide only down payment and closing costs assistance, requiring permanent mortgage money from the private sector. The availability of state and federal funds to address various aspects of homelessness has also significantly enhanced the ability of local partners to tap into other private sources of funds or services.

### *Community Development Block Grants*

The proposed CDBG Program leveraging for the 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004 program years was, respectively, \$120.6 million, \$72.3 million, \$107.3 million, \$90.3 million, \$525.7 million, \$61.2, \$121.1 million, \$33.4, \$40.7, \$46.6, and 86.3 million for State FY 2005.

## **J. Citizen Comments**

During the public comment period, which concluded on September 26m 2005, DHCD made the draft CAPER available on-line and provided copies to each of the twenty-one planning district commissions within the state. DHCD received no public comments on the content of the draft plan either during this period or at the public hearing on September 23, 2005.

## **K. Self Evaluation**

The following assessment summarizes the major activities and achievements for the period from July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005. This represents the period covered by the Action Plan for the second year of the Consolidated Plan submitted in 2003, which included federal program years 2003-2007 and state fiscal years 2004-2008.

The financial stringency that characterized the start of the current decade eased somewhat during the fiscal year. However, the consequences of actions undertaken previously to maintain fiscal discipline within the state budget continued to limit the state's capacity for addressing housing and community development needs. In particular, the sale of the assets of the Virginia Housing Partnership Revolving Fund to the Virginia Housing Development Authority marked a change in the State's overall approach. However, provisions within the previous year's budget that directed the use of the residual balance of the

Partnership Fund to provide affordable housing to additional low-income Virginians provided a temporary bridge. Thus, in spite of these challenges, DHCD has been able to address key areas subject to the Consolidated Plan. DHCD and its partners within the state government remained committed to the priorities established in the Consolidated Plan. DHCD continued to emphasize the development of partnerships at state and local levels as well as the leveraging of resources. During the period, the Regional Loan Program continued to leverage significant support for first-time homebuyers.

The Single Family Regional Loan Fund Program remained the paradigm for future regional partnerships. This home ownership program, a joint venture between VHDA and DHCD, had succeeded in meeting the objectives of providing home ownership opportunities to under served areas/populations while developing partnerships among smaller housing providers and has brought new regional partners, including Planning District Commissions, into the administration of housing programs.

The action of the legislature in setting in motion the creation of a new community development financial institution to serve as a means for leveraging additional investment in affordable housing and community development is the most recent action looking toward enhancing resources for these critical needs.

This was the second year of the new Consolidated Plan adopted in 2003 and subject to the Action Plan for State FY 2005. General support for the priorities, which had been carried over from the original CHAS and modified incrementally, continued to be tempered by concerns about the availability of sufficient funding to meet the State's competing priorities for affordable multifamily housing, the provision of indoor plumbing, the rehabilitation of existing units not requiring indoor plumbing, and housing for persons with special needs resulting from disabilities or other causes. Throughout the entire period, the State attempted to define an appropriate role for the State's use of HOME program funding in CDBG entitlement communities that were also members of a HOME consortium.

Throughout the Plan period, the Department's housing programs were generally successful in addressing housing needs and priorities. Overall, and in spite of fluctuations in individual program funding, changes in program features, and the generally challenging economic climate, production was consistent with actions proposed in the Action Plan. Meeting the rental housing goals remained the most difficult. Several reasons can be cited:

1. Maintaining the balance between efforts to increase home ownership and meet the demand for multifamily funding assistance during a period of significantly rising housing costs continued to stretch the available resources.
2. The use of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program, which has successfully leveraged private resources for the construction or rehabilitation of rental property, is not directly reflected in the units

reported on the table that replaced the former Table I in the CHAS. This remains one of the most sought after funding sources for developers specializing in affordable multifamily housing. The bulk of these units are intended for households with incomes below 60% of MFI. However, because of the nature of the reporting for this program, which VHDA administers, individual breakouts were not available for this report. In addition, a limited number of applicants also received additional incentives from the limited (\$500,000) in state low-income housing tax credit provisions that first became available during tax year 2003.

3. Although funds were reserved for projects that would boost production numbers, these units are not counted until the loan closes.

The following are highlights of accomplishments in each of the priority areas:

### **Expand Rental Housing**

For Program Year **2004**, the number of persons served by rental housing programs administered by DHCD, with the inclusion of weatherization and emergency home repair programs, met or exceeded projections. As in the previous years, the majority of the beneficiaries fell within the two lowest income categories (0-30% and 31-50 % of median family income); the categories used in the weatherization program did not permit a breakout between these two categories. The state has combined a variety of federal and state resources in the effort to meet its overall goals in this area of need. VHDA continued to support multifamily activities through financing arrangements based on the administration of the State's allocation of Low Income Housing Tax Credits, the use of taxable or tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds, and the availability of state low-income housing tax credits administered by DHCD.

DHCD again met its goals for helping homeless persons and families during the period covered in this report. In program year **2004**, a period characterized by more favorable economic conditions in the most populous areas of the state, the number of households and families served, which had shown a steady increase during until state FY 2005, continued at a lower level, with the federally-funded program serving 9,846 households containing 15,744 persons. This was somewhat below the level anticipated in the 2004 Action Plan. The number of shelter providers and the overall capacity of shelters had increased as the resources have become available to expand existing facilities or create new ones. The possibility that the stays of individual and families in shelters have been extended, effectively reduces access to these facilities for others in need of assistance. Finally, many shelter providers operate without access to state or federal-funded programs and thus are not fully accounted for.

Besides the activities detailed on the Summary of Housing Accomplishments Table, the continued operations of the State-funded SHARE Homeless Intervention Program have provided either rental assistance, security deposits, or mortgage payment assistance to 2,025 households in state FY 2004,

up from the previous year and well above the initial count of 1,581 renter or owner households when the program began. This program prevented individuals and families from losing shelter in the first place or worked to shorten the time during which a household was homeless. This not only benefited the individual households but also helped lessen the existing demand for shelter facilities that receive assistance from DHCD's other homeless programs. During the term of the previous Consolidated Plan and the initial year of the current Plan, DHCD steadily expanded the geographic area served by the HIP program and the number of individuals and families served so that it is now effectively a statewide program.

### **Expand Stock . . . Populations Requiring Supportive Services**

Federal resources available through DHCD to populations requiring a supportive service component with the provision of housing assistance fluctuated during this period. However, State continued to provide \$360,000 in general funds for the Child Services Coordinator Grant (CSGC) as well as additional funding of \$300,000 through the Virginia Department of Social Services for Child Care for Homeless Children (CCHCP) Program in state FY 2005. I

### **Support Home Ownership Opportunities**

Overall, homeownership programs met expectations, continuing a trend initially noted during **2000-2002**. Owner units also received assistance through a variety of programs including home ownership assistance, emergency repairs, weatherization, rehabilitation, and indoor plumbing. In part, this continued the previous trend toward stimulating greater home ownership; it also reflects the streamlining and expansion of service delivery for the renovation of existing owner-occupied units.

In program year **2004**, a total of 585 first-time homebuyers received direct assistance through the HOME funded homeownership activities. This compared to 229, 213, 216 from **2000-2002** and 254 in program year 2003. It has succeeded in meeting its objectives including: the creation of regional partnerships, the increased capacity of smaller nonprofit organizations, and better targeting of the funds to under served areas and populations. The upward trend suggests that the state and local program infrastructure is approaching the capacity needed to meet future goals for affordable single-family opportunities for first-time homebuyers.

Altogether, during the reporting period well over 500 homeowner units received assistance through the Emergency Home Repair Program, the Indoor Plumbing Rehabilitation Loan Program (IPR), or the Weatherization Program. The breakout of units served by the larger programs continued the trend of the previous year, although the production levels associated with the IPR program, fell to 116 units, reflecting a lower level of HOME fund use than in some earlier Plan years.



## **Increase the Number of Housing Providers . . . Expand Capacity**

As the challenges facing the affordable housing industry continue to grow, meeting the growing need for effective and productive housing organizations with skilled staff and boards that can move the affordable housing agenda forward remains a concern. Strong and viable housing organizations will be those who are technologically, fiscally, politically, and organizationally prepared for the pressures of struggling for organizational success. Toward meeting that challenge, the Department of Housing and Community Development has continued to develop and invest funding, training, and technical assistance resources into Virginia's communities through newly emerging as well as well-established housing providers. Through state FY 2005, DHCD helped to develop 39 community-based nonprofit housing organizations in under-served areas of the State.

### **Develop Partnerships**

DHCD continued to work with other state agencies in providing housing and supportive services to lower-income Virginians. The major partnership continues to be with VHDA, the State's housing finance agency. Since completing the 2001 Housing Needs Assessment, the agencies have coordinated their activities much more closely. During the current reporting period, the two agencies cooperated on additional ventures, including providing significant assistance to activities of the Disability Commission and the Olmstead Task Force. The two agencies continued their partnership on administering tax credit programs, with VHDA having primary responsibility for the LIHTC program, which has become a primary resource for most State-funded multifamily projects. DHCD maintains primary administrative responsibility for the state low-income housing tax credit program, continuing the interactions between the two agencies because the program linkages within the relevant Virginia statutes. DHCD moved administration of the state tax credit program into its housing division during the previous year—providing a more direct link between the credits and other housing programs.

The Regional Loan Fund, which requires the coordination of activities at DHCD and VHDA, was the primary tool for development of partnerships at the state, local, and regional level. These partnerships also include individuals and organizations from the profit-oriented private sectors such as banks, real estate professional, and attorneys.

In addition, DHCD worked closely with members of the non-profit community to develop the approach embodied in the new Priority Housing Fund, which has provided a means for addressing specific high need categories. Nonprofit housing entities were also involved, along with other private sector interests, in development of the legislation and budget amendments that helped establish the basis for the creation of a new community development financial institution to participate in leveraging financing for housing and community development in the state's distressed communities.

### **Assist Local Governments Conserve and Improve Housing**

DHCD has made program funds available for housing rehabilitation projects as well as, under appropriate circumstances, housing production. Although, in the case of housing production, CDBG funding is normally limited the design and construction of on-site improvements, they may be used for housing production costs where a neighborhood based non-profit assumes the primary responsibility for property acquisition, development, and down payment assistance. The CDBG investment in such cases is secured through a forgivable loan passed on to the homeowner.

For the **2004** program year, offers were made to nine grantees (two more than during the 2003 program year) for housing projects, amounting to more than one-quarter of the resources available through competitive and open submission grants. This was five percent more than the previous period. Continuing a trend begun during the previous Consolidated Plan, housing has also become a significant component of comprehensive community development proposals. When housing elements of comprehensive projects are included, the percentage of funds offered in FY 2005 in support of housing projects was above the average over the 22 years since the State assumed administrative responsibility for the program.

### **Assist Local Governments Improve Neighborhoods**

Comprehensive Community Development grants have served as a primary vehicle for the CDBG program to blend housing and non-housing activities to improve neighborhoods in a single package intended to address simultaneously multiple problems within grantee communities. There had been a general upward trend in the both the number of applicants and awards in this category for several years, peaking in 2001 with about 40 percent of program funds allocated to comprehensive projects. The previous program year (2003) broke this pattern with five successful applicants for comprehensive grants receiving only 17 percent of the available CIG funding. However, in the **2004** program year seven comprehensive grant applicants accounted for more than 31 percent of the available CIG funding. The scope of these individual projects requires the commitment of extensive funds to be successful. The multiple activities and extended completion times that may be associated with the multi-year funding commitments for some grants add to their administrative complexity and may extend the period required to attain their maximum LMI benefit levels.

### **Assist Local Governments Increase Business and Employment Opportunities**

The three economic development grants awarded during the **2004** competitive funding round accounted for the second smallest proportion (17.5 percent) of CIG funds awarded to economic development projects during the past ten years. The Community Economic Development Set-Aside provided

three additional grant awards. Both the number of grants awarded and the percentage of available funds for economic development grants have recently been fluctuating significantly on a year-to-year basis.

From **1987** through the **2005** program year, CDBG economic development activities assisted 151 businesses, including 24 micro-enterprises. Nearly two-thirds of the 13,589 jobs associated with these grants benefited low-income persons. With the exception of the micro-enterprises, all these jobs were associated with commercial and industrial infrastructure projects. These grants have continued to serve as an effective means for enhancing competitive economic environments within eligible Virginia localities.

Competitive grant awards made during the completed year identified at 208 jobs to be created, of which at least 109 are expected to be LMI.

### **Assist Local Governments Improve Community Facilities**

These projects generally address critical community infrastructure needs, primarily water supply and sewage handling facilities, and have enhanced efforts to reduce the number of homes that continue to lack complete or adequate indoor plumbing facilities. In **2004**, four grants totaling over \$2.2 million joined eight grants from **2003** totaling \$5.8 million, four **2002** grants representing \$2.8 million, nine **2001** grants of approximately \$5.1, and ten **2000** grants of approximately \$4.0 million in addressing these areas of need. From program year **1987-2003**, 585 community facilities projects, mostly street, drainage, sewer, and water improvements have been initiated. Of these, 463 had been completed by the end of the most recent program year. Often, these grants represented the most economical means for the community to replace, upgrade, or establish essential infrastructure. Descriptions of the newly funded projects in this and other categories are included in Appendix G.

### **Assist Local Governments Improve Community Service Facilities**

During the **2004** program year, DHCD made four awards for community service facilities, amounting to less than 12 percent of the available funding. This just between the proportion of funds awarded in this category in the two previous program years from the **2002** program year, where the Department made awards to four new community service facility proposals, representing 14.4 percent of competitive grant awards for the year and **2003** where they represented 10.6 percent. The latter year marked the highest proportion of funds awarded to this category since 1987.

### **Other Issues**

As noted in the previous year's CAPER and CDBG PER, DHCD has noted recent fluctuations in the LMI benefit attributable to projects funded through the CDBG Program. This has reflected, at least in part, the continuing impact of grant awards for planning and community improvement directed at meeting the

objective for the removal of slums and blight. Grants that have focused on job creation have also carried lower LMI benefits. In both cases, at their outset many of these projects tend to have lower LMI benefits than do comparable housing or community facility projects. At the back end, however, many projects demonstrate LMI benefits in excess of those originally proposed. To assure that benefit requirements continue to be satisfied, the Department has emphasized the obligation of sub recipients to recognize the importance of addressing the needs of low- and moderate-income residents. Likewise, through its competitive selection process and program requirements as reflected in the Grant Management Manual, DHCD encourages all eligible localities to participate in the program and to design projects with the benefit to LMI persons as a primary characteristic.

DHCD has also recognized the need to accelerate the pace of subrecipients moving forward with their projects—which in turn affects the rate at program draw-downs from each successive cycle of grants. The Department has created an incentive for grantees to demonstrate progress. By holding subrecipients responsible for meeting spending targets, the agency anticipates improvements in their performance. For example, all grantee administrative costs are performance-based. These costs are repaid only when pre-determined performance thresholds incorporated in the contract are met. The thresholds outline the specific tasks and the amount to be paid upon their completion. DHCD then uses the performance-based project budget to monitor the grantee's progress in project implementation as well as conformity with financial requirements.

## Part II. CDBG Program Narrative

### A. Assessment of CDBG Fund Use

DHCD directed 2004 federal program year funds toward a wide and varied array of needs that are consistent with the CDBG program's overall program objectives and also reflect the specific needs of Virginia localities for improved housing, public facilities, public service facilities, economic development, and comprehensive redevelopment. In addition to the housing priorities included in the Action Plan, DHCD included five priorities and associated strategies for its CDBG program that address community development needs other than those related to housing:

Priority	Strategies	Accomplishments
<b>To assist local governments in increasing business and employment opportunities through economic development programs:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Providing financial and technical support for the acquisition, development, rehabilitation, or expansion of business and industrial sites and facilities</i></li> <li><i>Providing financial and technical support for the acquisition, development, and revitalization of commercial districts, and</i></li> <li><i>Providing financial and technical support for the development of entrepreneurial assistance programs including micro enterprise assistance, business incubators, and similar efforts.</i></li> </ul>	Closeouts during the year included the provision of assistance 5 businesses, and through new and ongoing completed economic development projects assistance to 207 LMI individuals with new or retained jobs.
<b>To assist local governments in improving neighbor-hoods and other areas through comprehensive community development programs:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Providing financial and technical support for the comprehensive improvement of residential areas.</i></li> </ul>	See below.
<b>To assist local governments in improving the availability and adequacy of community facilities:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Providing financial and technical support for acquisition of sites or rights-of-way for community facilities such as water, sewer, drainage, and streets, and</i></li> <li><i>Providing financial and technical support for the installation, rehabilitation, or improvement of community facilities such as water, sewer, drainage, and streets.</i></li> </ul>	CDBG-eligible communities have given a high priority to the areas of street, sewer and water, and commercial and industrial infrastructure. During the second year of this Consolidated Plan, grantees completed 81 sewer and water projects, 2 flood or drainage improvements, 11 street improvements and one sidewalk improvement,
<b>To assist local governments in improving the availability and adequacy of community service facilities:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Providing financial and technical support for the acquisition of sites and/or structures for community services facilities, and</i></li> <li><i>Providing financial and technical support for the construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of community service facilities.</i></li> </ul>	No projects in this category were closed out during the program year.

Priority	Strategies	Accomplishments
<b>To assist local governments in conserving and improving housing conditions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Provide financial and technical support for housing rehabilitation, and</i></li> <li>• <i>Provide financial and technical support for acquisition and improvement of sites and/or facilities for low- and moderate-income housing</i></li> </ul>	Housing rehabilitation and other housing related activities, which eligible localities also identified as high priorities, improved the circumstances of 433 households (96.5 % low or moderate income) and 328 low or moderate income persons.

## B. Changes in Program Objectives

There were no amendments to the Consolidated Plan for the CDBG program priorities and objectives during the program year; however, the 2004 program design included several administrative changes.

- In the wake of a particularly active hurricane and flood season, DHCD reserved a \$2 million Disaster Recovery Fund for use by localities to address substantial damage to qualifying housing as the result of a natural disaster. The Fund was open from January 5, 2004 to September 30, 2004 on a first-come, first-served basis.
- In conjunction with the Department's administration of a new Lead-Based Paint hazard grant, DHCD set aside a \$700,000 Lead Paint Demonstration Fund reserved for eligible localities designated for participation in the Commonwealth's lead-based paint program. This fund was open from January 5, 2004 to September 30, 2004.
- DHCD reserved a \$1 million fund Construction-Ready Water and Sewer Fund for construction projects providing new water and/or sewer service for communities whose proposed project area is made up of at least 65% LMI households. All other funding must be in place, all design work must be completed, including final design approvals, and the bid package and project must be ready to go in all other respects. This Fund was open from January 5, 2004 to September 30, 2004.
- Entrepreneurship Development was moved from the Economic Development project type to the Local Innovation Program as an eligible project category under the Community Development Innovation Fund.
- DHCD modified certain provisions of the Community Economic Development Fund:
  - The Fund is open from January 5, 2004 to September 30, 2004 at \$3 million.
  - Fund is revised to include job retention as well as job creation as an eligible activity in projects where the locality can document substantial, imminent job loss and business downsizing or closing that could be

- forestalled with CDBG assistance. To substantiate this claim, third party underwriting will be required.
- Several localities have shifted from one category to another under the Community Economic Development Fund following analysis of new poverty, unemployment, and income data.
  - Other policy changes were made relating to job creation and private investment for projects funded both through the Community Economic Development Fund and Economic Development projects in the Spring competitive round for Community Improvement Grants.
    - Job Creation must occur within 2 years of the date of the completion of the private investment. Additionally, the documentation of job creation, including jobs to LMI persons, may not conclude until the completion of the CDBG-funded construction activity or the achievement of the total job creation and 51% LMI benefit, as agreed to in the executed Industry Agreement, whichever is later.
    - Private Investment: must occur within 2 years of the commencement date of the CDBG contract between DHCD and the locality.
  - The Urgent Need / Imminent Threat component became its own Fund for 2004 at \$2 million. UN/IT project funding in previous years has come from the Community Economic Development Fund set-aside. This fund was open from January 5, 2004 to October 31, 2004.
  - DHCD began using a tiered approach to planning and implementation of Business District Revitalization projects beginning in 2004. Planning will have up to two Phases, as will construction. The locality will be required to declare which of three tracks it intends to pursue. Moving forward through the Phases will be performance-based and require DHCD concurrence.
  - The types of eligible planning grants received additional clarification.
  - DHCD provided for the designation of new entitlement communities. Once HUD's final rule was in force and a locality acted to become an entitlement, it would no longer be eligible to apply for or receive funds through the State CDBG Program administered by DHCD.
  - On-Site Assistance – No on-site assistance will be provided with CDBG funds to prisons, colleges or state institutions.

### **C. Grantee Efforts in Carrying Out Plans**

The state regularly monitors the progress of projects undertaken by its grantees. In the event that a grantee cannot complete a project as anticipated, then program funds can be reprogrammed to support other eligible projects or

activities. Projects undertaken or completed during the reporting period are performed in accordance with the applicable Action Plan.

The state pursued all the resources included in its Action Plan for the program year, including CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG as well as other federal and state sources, including Department of Energy weatherization funds, Low Income Home Energy Assistance funds, Appalachian Regional Commission programs, available tax credits, and appropriated state general funds.

As the Agency responsible for the Consolidated Plan covering nonentitlement communities within Virginia, DHCD annually reviews requests for certification of consistency with the Consolidated Plan, providing them, to more than two dozen applicants seeking funding for a variety of competitive grants available through the 2005 Super NOFA. In addition, the agency has provided requested certifications of consistency for the annual and five-year plans of small public housing authorities lying within the area subject to the state's consolidated plan.

#### **D. Meeting National Objectives**

The State, through its allocation of CDBG funding to local grantees, has met the national objectives and complied with the overall benefit requirements for the program year as with previous program years. Because an essential criterion governing this program is that benefits primarily reach persons with low- and moderate-incomes, DHCD has consistently striven to assure that they remain far above the minimum threshold. As the accompanying tables illustrate, for the 2003 program year, as in the two decades, the majority of all benefits have accrued to the target population. The percentage benefits from the most recent years may be expected to change—generally showing an increase—as projects are closed out.

##### **CDBG LMI Benefits, 1984-1994 Program Years**

<b>Program Year</b>	<b>1984</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>
<b>% LMI Benefit</b>	96.8	100	100	100	100	100	100	98.9	99.3	99.3	98.6

##### **CDBG LMI Benefits, 1995-2004 Program Years**

<b>Program Year</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>% LMI Benefit</b>	91.5	91.1	93.9	92.5	73.8	79.1	88.4	90.6	95.8	78.6	



## **E. Activities Involving Occupied Real Property—Anti-Displacement and Relocation**

DHCD's efforts to minimize displacement focus on securing the commitment of grantee localities to minimize the displacement of individuals, families, and businesses in implementing projects using state-administered CDBG funds. This includes direct displacement resulting from real property acquisition, rehabilitation, demolition, and conversion and any indirect displacement. In general, except in instances of disaster recovery operations, relocation has been associated with homeownership activities where households or individuals occupy units whose condition fails to meet Section 8 housing quality standards. If displacement is necessary, then agency personnel work with the local grantee to assure that proper notice is provided to the affected parties in accordance with Section 104(d) of the Community Development Act and the federal Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Policies Act.

Localities seeking Community Improvement Grant funding must certify that they will minimize displacement at the local level and that they will follow a Residential Anti-displacement and Relocation Assistance Plan that includes a one-for-one replacement provision. Each recipient of Community Improvement Grant funding must provide financial benefits and advisory services on an equitable basis to any individual or entity involuntarily and permanently displaced because of a CDBG-assisted activity.

During the most recent program year, 50 relocation housing units were provided in accordance with these policies. The unusually high number reflected the closeout of two urgent need flood related projects, where the circumstances necessitated the relocation of households displaced by the damage.

## **F. Economic Development Activities with CDBG Funds—Low/Moderate Income Job Activities**

As the responsible agency, DHCD works to assure that economic development projects funded through the state-administered CDBG program meet targeted levels for low- and moderate-income job opportunities. Federal regulations permit potential grantees to use one of two approaches to meet their LMI benefit obligation. The first option is to employ LMI persons in at least 51 percent of the available positions. Under this option, the locality or assisted business will retain documentation of the income status of employees. The second option is to establish procedures to ensure that LMI persons will receive first consideration for employment. Under this option, the job qualifications must be limited to possession of a high school diploma or its equivalent. No special training should be required. A third party single point of contact for application screening, such as the Virginia Employment Commission, is typically used. This contact will maintain all LMI documentation. The employer must hire only those persons screened by this third party.

In addition, the required job creation must occur within two years of the date of completion of the private investment, while the private investment must be completed within two years of the commencement of the CDBG-funded grant agreement. All of the job creation requirements are incorporated into a formal agreement between the agency and the grantee. Businesses failing to meet the job requirements are subject to a non-performance penalty contained in these agreements.

During the most recent fiscal year, DHCD closed out 5 grants in which job creation was one of the elements of the project. The grants created 166 jobs and retained 41 other jobs, of which 65 percent were to meet LMI criteria. According to information contained in the closeout reports for the affected grants, the total number of jobs created and the LMI jobs created exceeded the amount contained in the original proposals for the closed out projects.

### G. Low/Moderate Income Clientele Activities

DHCD also attempts to assure that the State's distribution of program funds remains consistent with national program objectives and the priority objectives identified in the Consolidated Plan, the Action Plan, and the CDBG program design. The following table summarizes the overall distribution of funds for the years since 1995.

#### Percentage Distribution of CDBG CIG Funds by State Objective and Program Year

Objective	1995	1996	1997*	1998**	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Comprehensive Community Development	31.0	14.9	19.7	23.6	36.18	31.95	40.80	20.77	17.26	28.90
Economic Development	20.0	36.9	32.5	29.8	28.83	34.94	9.38	24.68	17.95	17.49
Housing	21.0	25.0	18.4	18.3	15.36	7.11	13.30	26.86	21.17	27.12
Community Facilities	25.0	23.2	22.7	24.9	16.42	20.05	32.15	14.36	33.02	14.57
Community Services Facilities	2.0	0.0	6.7	3.4	3.20	6.36	4.37	13.33	10.61	11.92

\*Total includes five 1996 letter of intent projects and second installments on previously funded multi-year housing rehabilitation projects.

\*\*The economic development category for this year includes two local innovation projects that establish pilot individual development account programs in James City County and Damascus/Glade Spring. Comprehensive Community Development Projects include housing rehabilitation as well as public facility components.

To the degree that the applications received by the Department make it possible, DHCD attempts to meet the needs identified through its planning and

public participation processes. Shifts in the pattern of distribution among priority objectives do not reflect the state's preference for one priority over another; instead, they mark the changing perceptions of grant applicants responding to local community needs, which may be affected by changes in regional or local economic conditions, shifting demographics, or the effects of significant weather-related disasters. The variety of funded projects has helped Virginia's localities respond to the need for improvements in their economic and physical environments, reduce the incidence of blight, and respond to a variety of differing threats to the health, safety, and welfare of citizens.

## H. Program Income Received

During State FY 2005, DHCD received program income from the grants listed on the table below by grantee, category of activity, date received, and amount.

Grantee	Category	Date	Amount Received
Accomack CIG 96-39; Accomack Truss Tech, Inc.	Economic Development	7/20/2004	\$3,097.35
Accomack CIG 96-39; Accomack Truss Tech, Inc.	Economic Development	01/18/2005	\$ 3,096.76
Amherst County DW-045; Active Program Income	Dry Well	03/01/2005	\$332.50
Accomack CIG 96-39; Accomack Truss Tech, Inc.	Economic Development	04/27/2005	\$3,100.40
Accomack CIG 96-39; Accomack Truss Tech, Inc.	Economic Development	06/10/2005	\$3,099.67
Cumberland County, DW-13,Active program Income	Dry Well	06/10/2005	\$7,399.33
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$20,126.01</b>

## I. Prior Period Adjustments

Activity Name and Number	Program Year Reported	Amount returned to LOC or Program Account	Total amount and time period
Wise County, Sewer Improvements, CDBG 01-28; IDIS #5945	2004	\$660 moved to CDBG 00-09, IDIS #5091 on July 20, 2004.	Reimbursement Completed
Mecklenburg County, Single Family Rehabilitation, 01-38; IDIS #5902	2004	\$950 moved to CDBG 04-19, IDIS #8121 on March 1, 2005	Reimbursement Completed
Pamplin Town, Single Family Rehabilitation 03-01, IDIS #7652	2004	\$1,593 moved to CDBG 04-03, IDIS #9161 on April 27, 2005.	Reimbursement Completed

Activity Name and Number	Program Year Reported	Amount returned to LOC or Program Account	Total amount and time period
Exmore Town, Façade Improvements, 00-09, IDIS #5091	2004	\$4,386 moved to CDBG 04-05, IDIS # 8347 on June 14, 2005	Reimbursement Completed

## J. Loans and Other Receivables

There are no float funded activities at present. There is currently one outstanding loan with Accomack Truss-Tech, Inc., with a principal balance of \$127,441.41.

## K. Lump Sum Agreements

DHCD has not entered into any lump-sum agreements.

## L. Housing Rehabilitation

The primary statewide housing rehabilitation program, Indoor Plumbing Rehabilitation (IPR), uses federal HOME and state general fund monies to support the provision of indoor plumbing facilities and other housing improvements in eligible areas of the state. DHCD has proposed a rural housing rehabilitation program to supplement the existing IPR approach for properties that do not lack indoor plumbing facilities.

## M. Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies

N/A

The tables in Appendix G summarize the competitive grants awarded funding from the 2004 round.

Tables in the following pages of the report summarize the achievements in non-housing areas based on the closeout process. Substantial additional information on specific projects and overall performance is contained in the Performance Evaluation Report (PER), which DHCD's Community Development Division prepares and which is also available for public review and comment. This document contains more detailed presentations of the financial status of the previous years' grants, including amounts obligated by contract or offer and any amounts remaining unobligated at the close of the reporting period.

**Summary of Community Development Accomplishments  
for Public Facilities and Improvements  
Commonwealth of Virginia 1987 Through 2004 Program Years**

Priority Need Category	Priority	Actual Number of Projects Assisted 1987-2002	Actual Number of Projects Completed 1987-2002	Actual Number of Projects Assisted					Actual Number of Projects Completed in				
				2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Public Facilities	H												
Senior Centers		4	2										
Handicapped Centers		3	3										
Homeless Centers													
Youth Centers	H	2							1				
Neighborhood Facilities	H	10	4						2				
Child Care Centers	M	1											
Parks and/or Recreation Facilities	M	4											
Health Facilities	H	9	3		4				1				
Parking Facilities	L				3								
Abused/Neglect Facilities													
AIDS Facilities													
Other Public Facilities	M	9	6		3								
Public Improvements													
Solid Waste Improvements	M												
Flood/Drainage Improvements	M	73	55		6					2			
Street Improvements	H	130	88		44					11			
Sidewalk Improvements		10	3		4					1			

Priority Need Category	Priority	Actual Number of Projects Assisted 1987-2002	Actual Number of Projects Completed 1987-2002	Actual Number of Projects Assisted					Actual Number of Projects Completed in				
				2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Sewer and Water Improvements	H	414	299		108				10	81			
Asbestos Removal													
Other Infrastructure													

**Summary of Community Development Accomplishments  
for Economic Development  
Commonwealth of Virginia 1987-2004 Program Years**

Priority Need Category	Priority	Actual Number of Businesses Assisted 1987-2002	Actual Number of Persons Assisted with Jobs 1987-2002	Actual Number of LI Persons Assisted with Jobs 1987-2002	Actual Number of MI Persons Assisted with Jobs 1987-2002	Actual Number of Businesses Assisted 2003	Actual Number of Persons Assisted with Jobs 2003	Actual Number of LI Persons Assisted with Jobs 2003	Actual Number of MI Persons Assisted with Jobs 2003
Economic Development	M								
Commercial/Industrial Rehab	M	5	1,296	936					
Commercial/Industrial Infrastructure	H	109	12,154	7,893		3	634	413	
Other Commercial/Industrial	L								
Micro-Enterprises	M	24	9	48					
Other Business									
Technical Assistance	M								
Other Economic Development	M	*7				2	29	21	

\*Local Innovation Program [Individual Development Accounts]; Damascus/Glade Spring (proposed 30 benefits-30 LMI); James City County (proposed 39 benefits-39 LMI; Floyd Co. (proposed 18 benefits-15 LMI); Pulaski County (proposed 40 benefits-40 LMI)

Priority Need Category	Priority	Actual Number of Businesses Assisted 2004	Actual Number of Persons Assisted with Jobs 2004	Actual Number of LI Persons Assisted with Jobs 2004	Actual Number of MI Persons Assisted with Jobs 2004	Actual Number of Businesses Assisted 2005	Actual Number of Persons Assisted with Jobs 2005	Actual Number of LI Persons Assisted with Jobs 2005	Actual Number of MI Persons Assisted with Jobs 2005
Economic Development	M								
Commercial/Industrial Rehab	M	6	166	88					
Commercial/Industrial Infrastructure	H								
Other Commercial/Industrial	L								
Micro-Enterprises	M								
Other Business									
Technical Assistance	M								
Other Economic Development	M								

### **III. HOME Funds Narrative**

#### **Relationship of HOME Program to the Consolidated Plan**

Beginning in Fiscal Year 1996, the Department of Housing and Urban Development required a consolidated planning process for the recipients of HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) formula programs. The Consolidated Plan process replaces the planning, application, and reporting processes associated with the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS). The new process envisions that housing and community development planning and programming will be facilitated by a comprehensive approach to identifying and meeting the needs of Virginians by providing increased opportunities for collaboration and cooperation. The programming for the HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) Program is thereby included in an overall plan for the use of federal and state resources directed to housing and community development.

Citizen participation was incorporated in the development of the 2003-2007 Commonwealth of Virginia Consolidated Plan through a series of regional public hearings in which information on local and regional housing and community development needs was solicited and strategies, objectives, and priorities were developed to address these needs. During subsequent program years, the Department has continued to convene regional input sessions and public hearings to identify additional program opportunities for inclusion in each annual Action Plans.

The Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development's HOME activities were governed by the priorities as identified through the consolidated planning process and by following the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development agency mission statement.

#### **Mission Statement**

The Department of Housing and Community Development implements its housing programs through partnerships with local governments, nonprofit housing organizations, private for-profit, and other state agencies. In doing so the Department will continue to collaborate with Virginia's communities to fully develop their economic potential and create a healthy, safe and affordable living environment.

In carrying out this mission, the Department of Housing and Community Development advances market-oriented initiatives which expand homeownership, entrepreneurship and other asset development opportunities; encourages grassroots leadership; leverages private sector resources in the



delivery of housing services; removes regulatory barriers to affordable housing; and empowers individuals, families, and communities to take control of their own destinies.

### **Priorities for Assistance**

Three priorities (also considered the State's housing goals) that governed the State's housing activities in program year 2004:

- **Increasing the availability and affordability of safe, decent, and accessible housing to low and very low-income persons;**
- **Increasing the ability of communities to implement creative responses to community-based needs;**
- **Supporting policy development and research related to significant economic development, community development, and housing issues;**

These priorities address clients assisted under the HOME program and the approach the State uses to deliver housing resources. The use of HOME funds is primarily in the areas of homeownership, although it is also used for the rehabilitation of existing units and to facilitate homeownership with new first-time homebuyers. Other uses include development of affordable multifamily rental units, and organizational as well as technical capacity building with Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs).

### **SERVING CLIENTS - PROGRESS IN PROVIDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING**

DHCD has continued to use its available resources, including HOME funds, to provide affordable housing in areas of greatest need for a wide array of activities through existing State housing programs. Resources have been structured to make the project affordable from a development standpoint and provide long-term affordability to tenants and homeowners.

#### **A. AFFORDABLE HOUSING PRESERVATION AND PRODUCTION PROGRAM**

DHCD has continued to use the available resources, including HOME funds, for a wide array of activities using existing State housing programs to provide affordable housing in areas of greatest need. The structure of these resources makes projects feasible from a development standpoint while providing long-term affordability for tenants and homeowners. DHCD's Affordable Housing Preservation and Production Program (AHPP) emphasizes targeting rental projects and some single-family homeownership projects that serve lower income households, specifically families and individuals earning at or below 60 percent of the area median income (AMI). The AHPP program also targets projects that have funding gaps between the actual cost and committed resources. Through the AHPP program, DHCD attempts to balance the financial

viability of each project with its public purpose. DHCD has also chosen to meet its mandatory 15% CHDO set-aside funding in accordance with the HOME Program administration requirements through the AHPP program. 15% of the State's HOME grant allocation or \$2,405,357 was restricted to state-certified Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) through the AHPP program. The state plan called for a total of \$9 million in HOME funding to be allocated to the AHPP program from FFY2004 funds and program income, consisting of \$ 4.5 million from the FFY 2004 HOME grant and \$4.5 million in prior year uncommitted funding..

The AHPP program has targeted smaller, harder-to-develop projects commonly found in rural areas, small towns, or those under development as part of a larger urban revitalization plan. The AHPP program provides flexible, below-market-rate loans to fill the gap in permanent financing for the creation and preservation of affordable housing for lower-income individuals and families. AHPP funds are intended for use with other types of financing including, but not limited to, low-income housing tax credits, bond financing and other public and private funds.

HOME funded units require a minimum \$7,500 per unit HOME investment. Households below 60 % of AMI must occupy all HOME-assisted units with twenty percent of the units set aside for households below 50 % of AMI. DHCD will consider applications from CHDOs certified by the state for projects in HOME and CDBG entitlement communities if there is a local match equal to 25 % of the funds requested through the AHPP.

Projects funded under the AHPP program often require a greater amount of technical assistance from the Department, and may have higher per unit development costs. The Department attempts to balance the financial viability of the project with its public purpose. DHCD has committed the following affordable housing projects this fiscal year. Each of these is a HOME project approved for a commitment of funds and/or closed during the 2005 state fiscal year:

Developer	Project Name	Location	HOME Commitment	# Units
Community Housing Partners	Meadow View Apartments	Pulaski	\$995,000	98
Community Housing Partners	Stephens City Townhouses	Stephen City	\$590,6000	6
Community Housing Partners	Central City Home	Lynchburg	\$200,0000	34
Southside Community Development and Housing Corp.	Sandston Plateau	Henrico Co.	\$500,0000	100

Developer	Project Name	Location	HOME Commitment	# Units
Chesapeake Redevelopment and Housing Authority	Oakdale Square	Chesapeake	\$800,000	40
Ruffin Road LLC	Ruffin Road Apts.	Richmond	\$500,000	102
Darbytown Meadows LLC	The Meadows at Victoria Park	Richmond	\$500,000	108
Accomack-Northampton Redevelopment and Housing Corp.	Mill Run Phase II	Eastern Shore	\$500,000	8
Community Living Center—Rose Memorial Foundation	Community Living Center	Fredericks-Burg	\$249,001	16 bed
Mountain Crest Project	Bath County Retirement	Bath County	\$500,000	28
Kings Highway	Project Faith	King George	\$600,000	24
Cassell Pines Apartments	Cassell Pines, L.P.	Wytheville	\$700,000	18
Joshua St, Find Iv Project	Virginia Supportive Housing, Inc.	Richmond	\$293,000	8
Meadows, Phase II	Wolf Creek, L.P.	Giles Co.	\$650,000	11
Whites Mills Point Development	Whites Mill Point, L.P.	Abingdon	\$650,000	32

Note that these funds will continue to be committed through 2005. Following is a description of the each of the projects approved for a commitment of funds and/or closed during the 2004 program year:

### **Meadow View Apartments**

The proposed Meadow View Apartments Project will create 98-units of affordable housing. The facility will consist of 19 one-bedroom units, 49 two-bedroom units, and 30 three-bedroom units developed for Pulaski County's low-income population. The one-bedroom units will have 1 bath with 660 SF of living area, the two-bedroom units will have 1-2 baths with 796 SF of living area and the three-bedroom units will have 1 bath with 1,032 SF of living area. The proposed rents for the one-bedroom units rents will be between \$290-\$315 per month, the two-bedroom units rents will be between \$320-378 per month and the three-bedroom units will be between \$355-\$400 per month. All of the units will be reserved for residents at 50% of AMI or below.

### **Stephens City Townhouses**

The proposed Stephens City Townhouses Project will create 6 homes for sale to lower-income first time buyers. Income limits and sale price restrictions pursuant to the federal regulations will apply to the units. All units will be newly constructed to the character of surrounding houses and will be located in an existing housing development. The total development cost is \$763,439 (approx. \$127,239 per unit). Construction cost not including A&E is \$462,752 (approx. \$77,125 per unit). This is the first phase of a home building project to provide affordable housing in a mixed income development.

### **Central City Homes**

The proposed Central City Homes Project will create 34-units of scattered-site 10% ADA specified affordable housing, consisting of 1 four-bedroom unit, 10 three-bedroom units, 17 two-bedroom units, and 6 one-bedroom units developed for Lynchburg's low-income disabled population. The four-bedroom units will have 2 baths and will have 1500 SFLA. The three-bedroom units will have 2 baths and will have 1482 SFLA. The two-bedroom units will have 1 to 1 ½ baths and will have 1059 SFLA. The one-bedroom units will have 1 bath and 700 SFLA. Proposed rents will be \$474 per month for the four-bedroom units, \$400-\$425 for the three-bedroom units, \$350-375 for the two-bedroom units and \$325 for the one-bedroom unit. All units will be reserved for residents at 50% AMI or below.

### **Sandston Plateau Senior Retirement Community**

The proposed Sandston Plateau Senior Retirement Community Project will create 100 units of assisted living apartments. The facility will consist of 85 one-bedroom and 15 two-bedroom units developed for Henrico's low-income senior population. The one-bedroom units will have one bath and will be 543sf each. The two-bedroom unit will have two baths and will be 806 SF of living area each. The proposed rent for the one-bedroom units will range between \$425-\$533 per month. The proposed rent for the two-bedroom units will be \$630 per month. 90% of the units will be reserved for 50% AMI while the remaining 10% will be reserved for 40% AMI.

### **Oakdale Square Apartments**

The proposed Oakdale Square Apartments is the former Haven Project previously submitted by another organization. The previous owner was foreclosed upon and as a result the Chesapeake Redevelopment and Housing Authority took control of the facility to this project. The current proposal will create 40-units of affordable housing. The facility will consist of 12 three-bedroom units, 20 two-bedroom units, and 8 one-bedroom units developed for the Chesapeake's low-income population. The three-bedroom units will have 2

baths and will have 1344sfla, the two-bedroom units will have 2 baths and will have 1122 SFLA, and the 1-bedroom units will have 1 bath and 852 SFLA. Proposed rents will be \$565 per month for the three bedroom units, \$385-\$490 for the two-bedroom units and \$320-\$422 for the 1 bedroom units. Eighty percent of the units will be reserved for residents at 60% AMI and twenty percent of the units will be for residents at 50% AMI. One half of the ground floor units will be accessible by ADA requirements.

### **Ruffin Road Apartments**

The proposed Ruffin Road Apartment Project will create 102 units of affordable housing consisting of 8 one-bedroom units, 48 two-bedroom units, and 46 three bedroom units developed for Richmond's low-income population. The one-bedroom units will have one bath and will have 600 SFLA. The two-bedroom unit will have one bath and will be 800 SFLA each and the three-bedroom units will have one bath and 1060 SFLA. The proposed rent for the one bedroom units will have a range of \$394-\$450 per month. The proposed rent for the two- bedroom units will have a range of \$466-\$530 per month and the proposed rent for the three- bedroom units will have a range of \$532-\$660 per month. 60 percent of the units will be reserved for 60% AMI while the remaining forty percent will be reserved for 50% AMI.

### **The Meadows @ Victoria Park Seniors**

The proposed Meadows @ Victoria Park Seniors Project will create 108 units of assisted living apartments consisting of 64 one-bedroom and 32 two-bedroom units developed for Henrico County's low-income senior population. The one-bedroom units will have one bath and will be square foot range of 630 to 645. The two-bedroom unit will have two baths and will be 885sf each. Proposed rent for the one bedroom units will have a range of \$409-\$525 per month. The proposed rents for the two bedroom units will be \$625 per month. Eighty percent of the units will be reserved for 60% AMI while the remaining twenty percent will be reserved for 50% AMI.

### **Mill Run Phase II**

The proposed Mill Run Phase II Project will create 8 units of HOPWA programmatic living apartments. The facility will consist of 4 two-bedroom and 4 three-bedroom units comprised of in four duplexes developed for the eastern shore low-income population with Aids. The two-bedroom unit will have one bath and will be 786 SF each. The three-bedroom units will have one bath and will be 988sf each. Proposed rent for the two bedroom units will be \$786 per month. The proposed rents for the three bedroom units will be \$988 per month. 100% percent of the units will be reserved for 50% AMI.

### **Community Living Center**

**Developer: Rose Memorial Foundation, Inc**

The proposed Community Living Center Project will create 16 beds of congregate living space for seriously disabled, psychiatrically impaired senior adults transitioning back into the community from state hospitals and nursing homes. The proposed construction is for the will create a newly constructed addition to serve 16 additional tenants. The 16 tenants will be required to pay rent of \$475 each. This project focuses on meeting the Olmstead Initiative goals of providing the least restrictive living options possible to seriously disabled persons. All units will be made accessible during this renovation. All of the units will be reserved for residents at 50% of AMI.

**Mountain Crest Retirement**

The proposed Mountain Crest Project Apartment Project will create 28-units of affordable housing. The facility will consist of 21 one-bedroom units, and 7 two-bedroom units developed for Hot Springs elderly and disabled low-income population. The one-bedroom units will have one bath and 908 square ft of livable area. The two-bedroom units will have 1 bath with 1090sfla. The proposed rents for the one-bedroom units will range from \$360 to \$435; while the two-bedroom units will range from at \$520 to \$600. 100 percent of the units will be reserved for residents at or below 60% AMI.

**Kings Highway Project**

The Kings Highway Housing Project is proposed to create 24 units of affordable 1 and 2-bedroom housing with s1 bathroom and 1000-1190 SF serving residents with disabilities at 50% AMI as follows renting for \$375-500 month

**Cassell Pines Housing Development**

The proposed Cassell Pines Housing Project will create 18-units of affordable housing consisting of 12 two-bedroom units and 6 one-bedroom units developed for Virginia's low-income population. The two-bedroom units will have one and half baths and will have 1124 SFLA (square feet of livable area). The one-bedroom units will have 1 full bath and will have 720 SFLA. Proposed rents for the two-bedroom units will be \$395. The one-bedroom unit's proposed rents will range from \$260-\$310. All units will be reserved for residents at 50% AMI.

**Joshua St./ Find IV Project**

The Joshua St./ Find IV Project is proposed to create 8 units of affordable housing consisting of six 2-bedroom and two 3-bedroom units serving Richmond residents transitioning from homelessness at 50% AMI as follows and renting for \$375 monthly.:

**Wolf Creek Housing – Meadows Phase**

The Wolf Creek Housing Project proposes creating eleven 3-bedroom, 2 bathroom, 1,405 SF units of affordable housing serving residents at 60% AMI and renting for \$431/month

### **Whites Mill Point Project**

The Whites Mill Point Project proposes creating 32 units of affordable housing consisting of fourteen 2-bedroom and eighteen 3-bedroom units serving residents with disabilities at 50% AMI renting for \$370 and \$385 per month respectively

## **INDOOR PLUMBING REHABILITATION PROGRAM**

Under its Indoor Plumbing/Rehabilitation Program (IPR), the State improves substandard housing units through general rehabilitation and addressing plumbing needs. This program primarily services households at or below 30% and 50% of AMI and is directed primarily at improvements in owner-occupied units. In addition to the investment of HOME funds, the state of Virginia invests significant amount of general revenue funds on this activity. IPR provides forgivable loans with 0 percent interest to low- and moderate-income homeowners of substandard housing where indoor plumbing does not exist or where major indoor plumbing components are missing. The program also provides for the general rehabilitation of these units, for accessibility improvements to units occupied by persons with disabilities, or additional space where overcrowded conditions exist. The program is available within cities and counties that are not both HOME and CDBG entitlements.

DHCD contracts with sub-recipients (local governments, non-profit housing providers, planning district commissions and housing authorities) to administer the IPR Program. Each eligible local government has one annual opportunity to designate a sub-recipient to carry out the IPR program within its jurisdiction. The sub-recipient has direct ties to the community through a local housing rehabilitation advisory board. Each beneficiary household receives training in house maintenance, cleaning and budgeting

DHCD allocates funds to each eligible locality using a formula based on population, per capita income, households lacking indoor plumbing, and overcrowding. The balance of the funds remain in an incentive fund. Once a locality has obligated its allocation, that locality's sub-recipient may return to the incentive fund for additional funding.

January 1 is the program funding cut-off. If a locality's funding allocation has not been committed or if no sub-recipient has been identified that portion of the funding reverts to the incentive pool and other sub-recipients may be drawn from it.

In state FY 2005, 116 units were assisted throughout Virginia using \$5 million in HOME Investment Partnership funds.

### **SINGLE FAMILY REGIONAL LOAN FUND**

DHCD's homeownership initiative provides down payment and closing cost assistance to first time homebuyers. The program is a partnership between VHDA and DHCD, and is administered statewide through 17 approved regional administrators, traditionally nonprofit housing organizations or units of local government.

The down payment and closing cost assistance serves homebuyers at or below 60% of AMI. The program requires counseling and pre-qualification by approved local housing administrators. The intent of the program is to provide mortgage financing to eligible homebuyers who would not normally be considered for a conventional market rate product. This assures that the available resources reach those most in need of assistance. Deferred home loans through the federal HOME Investment Partnership Fund have provided assistance to over 350 families or buyers with affordable mortgages during state FY 2005..

### **HOME MATCH FOR THE SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROGRAM**

The Home Investment Partnerships Matching Funds Program provides the required match for projects funded through the HUD's Supportive Housing Program. These funds have been set aside to increase the availability of affordable housing to the formerly homeless and its subpopulations. Eligible recipients are those grantees who have been awarded competitive Supportive Housing Program funds for acquisition, rehabilitation, and/or new construction of units to be utilized for transitional housing, permanent supportive housing to the disabled, or to create innovative homeownership opportunities. All funds offered under this program are in the form of interest free, forgivable loans. The Supportive Housing Program (SHP) is one of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act programs designed to move homeless persons from streets and shelters to permanent housing and maximum self-sufficiency. A person must be homeless in order to receive assistance under SHP. Applicants identify their target population in the initial application. This application is incorporated into the grant agreement and, therefore, guides implementation of the grant. Significant changes to the project require prior HUD approval.

HOME funds may be used as match for Supportive Housing Program projects for facilities to house the homeless. The HOME Match for the Supportive Housing Program offers all or a portion of the required 50% match for the costs of acquisition, new construction or rehabilitation for supportive housing projects in Virginia that are funded through the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance/Supportive Housing Program.



Funding priority is given to Supportive Housing Program grantees located outside HOME entitlement jurisdictions and consortiums. If requests are significantly greater than the available funds, projects are evaluated through a competitive process. The priority ranking of the project in the local or regional Continuum of Care is considered.

The Department made \$800,000 available in HOME matching funds for successful Supportive Housing Program projects during state FY2004. Funding priority is given to Supportive Housing Program grantees located outside of the following HOME entitlement jurisdictions and consortiums: Cities of Virginia Beach, Richmond, Arlington, Alexandria, Charlottesville, Chesapeake, Danville, Hampton, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Roanoke, Suffolk, and the Counties of Chesterfield, Fairfax, Henrico and Prince William County. In the event annual requests for matching funds exceed the allocation, DHCD awards match funding to projects most highly ranked within the project priority ranking of the community's Continuum of Care planning document.

In state FY2005, \$690,679 in HOME funds was committed towards three permanent supportive housing facilities. The Supportive Housing project commitments approved with HOME funding in Virginia this past fiscal year include:

- SCENARIO -- TRANSITIONAL HOUSING \$115,679.00
- VA SUPPORTIVE HOUSING- JOSHUA ST \$280,000.00
- VA SUPPORTIVE HOUSING JEFF DAVIS HIGHWAY \$295,000.00

## **SHELTER EXPANSION PROGRAM/TRANSITIONAL HOUSING COMPONENT**

The existing state-funded SHARE Expansion Program provided a transitional housing component with HOME funds in state FY2005. The SHARE Expansion Program supports the purchase and/or rehabilitation of residential and non-residential properties into emergency shelter or transitional housing facilities. The goal of the SHARE Expansion Program is to increase the capacity of the Commonwealth's shelter stock to accommodate the need for shelter among homeless individuals and families and to encourage the development or continuance of comprehensive self-sufficiency programs. The primary objective of the program is to increase the number of emergency shelter and transitional housing beds to homeless individuals and families in Virginia, emphasizing facilities that offer a comprehensive self-sufficiency program for their residents.

The SHARE Expansion Program (Expansion) receives a general fund appropriation from the Virginia General Assembly administered by the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD). Additional funds are provided through the HOME Program through appropriations by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and administered by DHCD.

HOME funds may not be used for Emergency Shelter projects. HOME funds may be used for Transitional housing projects. Funds appropriated by the state may be used for Emergency Shelter projects or Transitional housing projects. The Department set aside \$800,000 for assisting the Transitional of which \$491,874 has been committed to the housing projects listed below.

- |                                |                              |              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| • CLINCH VALLEY COMM ACTION -- | ETTER APTS                   | \$179,874.00 |
| • PEOPLE INC --                | BRISTOL TRANSITIONAL HOUSING | \$200,000.00 |
| • VA SUPPORTIVE HOUSING --     | CHESTNUT HILLS APT           | \$112,000.00 |

## **B. COMMUNITY HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (CHDO) OPERATING ASSISTANCE**

HOME Funds are available through DHCD exclusively for qualified, eligible CHDO projects and operating expenses. If an organization becomes a certified CHDO, it is eligible to take advantage of the HOME funds set-aside just for CHDOs, as well as additional special technical assistance. CHDO set-aside funds provide equity for community-based organizations to undertake projects, build their capacity to serve a broad range of affordable housing needs, and provide guaranteed resources for affordable housing development.

CHDOs who are certified or eligible to be certified by DHCD can apply for CHDO Development Operating Assistance Funds. These funds provide general operating support to secure the technical assistance, training, and other assets necessary to obtain CHDO Set-Aside funds for the development of an affordable housing project. These funds can also provide general operating support during the development of CHDO Set-Aside funded affordable housing projects. Specifically, this funding is intended to assist organizations that can clearly demonstrate a need for operating support in order to successfully complete a project.

The CHDO Development Operating Assistance Program provided approximately \$200,000 in commitments and expenditures to the following organizations requiring operating support in state FY2005.

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| • SOUTHSIDE OUTREACH GROUP INC - SUNNY BROOKE    | \$50,000.00 |
| • HOPE COMMUNITY BUILDERS COVENANT HEIGHTS       | \$50,000.00 |
| • RUSH LIFETIME HOMES - BEDFORD HOUSING PROJECT  | \$50,000.00 |
| • MOUNTAIN SHELTER, INC. - DEERFIELD HOUSING PRJ | \$50,000.00 |

## **C. Private Sector Participation**

Over the past few years diminishing state and federal resources for housing activities have created a need to market programs and projects to the private sector. Project loan packages formerly developed with one primary funding source have been replaced by project packages that incorporate private resources with HOME, CDBG, and Low Income Housing Tax Credits funds. Leveraging HOME funds with other resources and forging partnerships with the private sector fosters community ownership in housing development projects and reflects a more efficient and effective way of carrying out the state's housing activities.

The Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program, administered by VHDA, leverages private resources provided by the syndication of federal tax credits for the construction or rehabilitation of rental properties.

Over the past three years, VHDA has also committed approximately \$ 44 million in below-market-rate financing for first-time homebuyers. In state FY2005, these funds were used with HOME loans to provide mortgages to first-time homebuyers. The Single Family Regional Loan Fund combines HOME funds with these resources in a program administered by private nonprofit organizations with some participation from local governments and regional Planning Districts. In addition, the Single Family Regional Loan Programs rely on private sector participation from mortgage lenders, realtors, and attorneys. Regional workshops are conducted annually with the regional administrators and local lenders to facilitate their understanding of the program and their participation.

For state FY2005, the following amounts were allocated to the operation of the Single Family Regional Loan Fund:

<b>VHDA Virginia Housing Fund</b>	<b>\$16.0 million</b>
<b>HOME (including FFFY 2004 and prior year's uncommitted/unused) and ADDI Funds</b>	<b>\$5,233,036</b>

In summary, the majority of HOME funded programs are implemented by the private sector. Indoor Plumbing/Rehabilitation is administered by private nonprofits in partnership with local governments. As noted above, the Single Family Regional Loan Fund program is primarily administered by private nonprofit organizations. Projects assisted under the Affordable Housing Preservation Production Program are owned by both for-profit and nonprofit private sector entities. Projects applying under all HOME programs are evaluated on their ability to leverage the HOME funds and to incorporate the participation of the local government and private sector, as well as the sound financial structure of the project and its ability to meet community needs.

## **Supporting the Delivery System**

Virginia's Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) assisted in furthering a number of the State's priorities that were identified in the Consolidated Plan. Through CHDO activities and projects, rental housing opportunities and housing development were increased for low- and very low-income persons. These CHDOs worked not only to expand the opportunities for those they serve but also to aid first-time homebuyers in acquiring their own homes.

Additionally, the number of housing providers in some of the underserved areas of the State increased because of DHCD's efforts to certify new CHDOs. As a result of actions taken this fiscal year such as CHDO re-certification, providing CHDO support funding, technical assistance and training sessions, the capacity of CHDO housing providers to deliver decent safe, affordable, appropriate housing was increased in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Certified CHDOs receive certification from a Participating Jurisdiction (PJ) indicating that they meet certain HOME Program requirements and therefore are eligible for HOME funding.

Due internal reorganization, DHCD did not provide its usual strong emphasis on training. However, the Department through its existing programs continued to urge CHDOs to provide programs for housing citizens with low income, and creating new CHDOs to work in under served areas.

## **D. Affirmative Marketing**

The State remains committed to fair and equal housing opportunity in all of its programs and initiatives. To meet the Affirmative Marketing requirements of the HOME program, project sponsors are required to develop a marketing plan. This plan indicates how the project will be marketed to the target income group required by the funding sources. In addition, all project sponsors are notified of and are required to comply with all applicable federal, State, and local laws prohibiting discrimination in housing.

DHCD requires sponsors to adopt affirmative marketing procedures and requirements. The Department will review draft strategies submitted with the project applications and require sponsors to submit their final or adopted strategies for review and approval before giving its final funding commitment. These procedures and requirements must include the project sponsors methods for informing all parties of the fair housing laws and policies, requirements and practices that the owner must carry out to assure the widest possible outreach, record keeping requirements, and the method to be used to assess the marketing strategy.

VHDA provides loan servicing and asset management for all projects funded by the State. The VHDA staff inspects projects annually. Their management review includes verifying that the project has a marketing and resident selection plan that is consistent with all applicable requirements. If not in compliance, they will advise the owner and DHCD. VHDA will alert DHCD to any problems they observe in the implementation of a project's marketing plan and selection criteria.

### **E. Minority Outreach: Participation by Minorities and Women in HOME-Funded Projects**

Minority and women's business enterprise outreach requirements apply to all housing programs operated by DHCD. However, HOME-funded projects are subject to more stringent requirements. Project sponsors are required to take to facilitate participation by women-owned and minority-owned business enterprises. This includes dividing procurement for goods, services, and contracts, where possible, into small segments; establishing delivery schedules to encourage minority and women owned business participation; publishing notices via legal advertisement in regional newspapers of anticipated contracts, services, and procurement; maintaining solicitation lists; giving construction contractors copies of this solicitation list; including goals for women-owned and minority-owned businesses in construction contract documents; and, maintaining a register of all minority-owned and women-owned enterprises actually used.

Sponsors must provide DHCD with contract documents and individual project goals the time that the project sponsor is preparing bid specification packages. Project sponsors are responsible for requiring contractors to submit information on minority and women-owned enterprise. Based on its review of information contained in project completion forms, staff estimates that participation by minority owned businesses in HOME-funded activities approximates 26.5% of contracts and 18.2% of subcontracts, measured by the number of contracts, or 29.9% of contracts and 13.3% of subcontracts as measured by dollars spent. For women owned enterprises, the participation in HOME-funded activities accounts for approximately 4.8% of contractors and subcontractors combined and about 6.3% of the amount of contracts and .9% of subcontracts.

### **Part III Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and Women's Business Enterprises (WBE)**

In the table below, indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period.

	a.Total	Minority Business Enterprises				f. White Non-Hispanic
		b. Alaskan Native or American Indian	c. Asian or Pacific Islander	d. Black Non-Hispanic	e. Hispanic	
A. Contracts						
1. Number	49	4	0	8	1	36
2.Dollar Amount	\$1,582,534	\$86,937	0	\$351,479	\$35,000	\$1,109,118
B. Sub-Contracts						
1. Number	77	2	0	12	0	63
2. Dollar Amount	\$320,454	\$9,300	0	\$34,705	0	\$276,449
	a. Total	b. Women Business	c. Male			

		Enterprises (WBE)	
C. Contracts			
1. Number	49	4	45
2. Dollar Amount	\$1,582,534	\$102,047	\$1,480,487
B. Sub-Contracts			
1. Number	77	2	75
2. Dollar Amount	\$320,454	\$2,850	\$317,604

### **Actions to Improve the Use of MBE/WBE**

DHCD has undertaken the following actions to improve the participation of minorities and women or entities owned by women and minorities in HOME-funded activities:

- Announce in how-to-apply workshops the requirement to afford minority business enterprises and women's business enterprises the opportunity to participate in HOME-funded projects.
- Provide information to local administrators on local minority business enterprises and women's business enterprise, where available, or refer them to the Division of Minority Business Enterprises and other sources.
- Add minority business enterprises and women's business enterprises to the Division of Housing mailing list, to ensure they receive information about our programs.
- Provide speakers at minority business enterprise and women's business enterprise trade group gatherings to publicize opportunities associated with DHCD programs.
- Continue to require that efforts to ensure minority business enterprise and women's business enterprise participation are included in grant agreements.

In addition to the specific provisions noted above, the State has recently undertaken a broader effort to assure that small, minority- and women-owned (SWAM) businesses have every opportunity to compete for the Commonwealth's expenditures for goods and services. Executive Order 29, issued at the start of FY 2003, requires each public agency to develop a written plan to facilitate the participation of the target businesses in the procurement process and for each agency to report periodically on its activities. Implementation of the SWAM policies continues.

### **F. Tenant Assistance and Relocation**

Project sponsors and sub recipients are informed during application workshops of the potential for relocation assistance being provided under the Uniform Relocation Act (URA). If projects anticipate relocation, further information is provided regarding notification requirements. If the project received assistance with HOME funds, staff at DHCD reviews all notifications for timeliness in accordance with URA. Notices are provided by the project sponsor for multifamily rental properties and must be provided by the sub recipient in the case of single-family owner-occupied rehab or first-time homebuyer programs.

When displacement is a possibility, the project sponsor must submit a displacement plan. If the displacement plan indicates the need for assistance, the project budget must include sufficient funding to meet the requirements of URA.

Projects funded by the State have resulted in minimal displacement. Much of the multifamily activity is new construction or adaptive re-use of vacant buildings and the first-time homebuyer projects involve new homes and unoccupied homes. In projects involving rehabilitation, work is generally phased in a way that all units are not being rehabilitated at once and tenants occupying units to be rehabilitated are temporarily moved to other units, triggering the need for temporary relocation assistance.

#### **G. HOME Match Federal FY'04 (State FY2005)**

The HOME Program requires a matching contribution of non-federal funds equaling 25 percent of the annual HOME allocation (less the cost of administration). HUD form 40107-A details the overall match and its sources for the program year.

Components of the HOME Match Report include project data compiled from the state's database for the Homeownership and Indoor Plumbing Programs. The totals appear on the HUD Form 40107-A.

According to information included on form 40107-A (seen below), the state's match liability for the fiscal year was \$4,400,937. The state provided a total match of \$4,736,771.25. The Indoor Plumbing Rehabilitation (IPR) program supplied \$2,880,000 in non-federal cash while the state homeownership program accounted for \$1,856,771.25 in bond financing.





## IV. HOPWA Program Information

This section of the CAPER addresses various aspects of the state's administration of the HOPWA program, including the distribution of funds among those needs included in the Consolidated Plan, the activities carried out by recipients of program funds, and the additional resources that project sponsors used.

### A. Grantee and Community Overview

#### 1. Subgrantee Description

Subgrantee (Project Sponsor)	Service Area(s)	Housing Activities	Supportive Services
A. Accomack-Northampton Housing & Redevelopment Corporation	Counties of Accomack and Northampton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource identification</li> <li>Housing counseling</li> </ul>
B. Lead agency: Blue Ridge AIDS Support Services, Inc. (BRASS)	Service areas listed for #B1-B4.	Serves as Lead Agency for the AIDS Service Organizations (ASOs) listed #B1-B4. Providing Administrative support, technical assistance and grants writing for the ASOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource identification</li> </ul>
B1. Appalachian AIDS Coalition, Inc.	Counties of Lee, Scott, Wise, Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, Tazewell, Washington, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, Bland and Carroll and Cities of Bristol, Norton, and Galax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management</li> <li>Transportation</li> <li>Food/food bank</li> <li>Support Group</li> </ul>
B2. Lynchburg Community Action Group, inc.	Counties of Appomattox, Amherst, Bedford and Campbell and Cities of Lynchburg and Bedford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management</li> <li>Transportation</li> <li>Food/food bank</li> <li>Support Group</li> </ul>
B3. Roanoke AIDS Project	Counties of Roanoke, Botetourt, Craig, Alleghany, Montgomery, Pulaski, Giles and Floyd and Cities of Roanoke, Salem, Clifton Forge, Covington and Radford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management</li> <li>Transportation</li> </ul>
B4. West Piedmont AIDS Task Force	Counties of Henry, Patrick and Franklin and City of Martinsville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management</li> <li>Transportation</li> <li>Food/food bank</li> <li>Support group</li> </ul>
C. Housing Opportunities Made Equal, Inc.	Counties of Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Greenville, Lunenburg, Prince Edward, Nottoway, Amelia and Sussex and the City of Emporia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management</li> <li>Housing counseling</li> <li>Resource identification</li> <li>Transportation</li> <li>Resource identification</li> </ul>
D Lead agency: James Madison University	Service areas listed for #D1-D4.	Administrative support, technical assistance and grants writing for the ASOs participating in the Council.	
D1. AIDS Response Effort, Inc.	Counties of Shenandoah, Page and Frederick and City of Winchester	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management</li> <li>Food/food bank</li> <li>Resource identification</li> </ul>
D2. AIDS/HIV Services Group	Counties of Albemarle, Greene, Louisa, Nelson and Fluvanna and the City of Charlottesville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management</li> <li>Resource identification</li> </ul>

Subgrantee (Project Sponsor)	Service Area(s)	Housing Activities	Supportive Services
D3. Fredericksburg Area HIV/AIDS Support Services	Counties of Stafford, Spotsylvania, Caroline, King George, Madison, Fauquier, Orange, Rappahannock, and Culpeper and the Cities of Fredericksburg and Culpeper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management</li> <li>Resource identification</li> </ul>
D4. Valley AIDS Network	Counties of Rockingham, Bath, Rockbridge, Augusta, Highland, Page and Shenandoah and the Cities of Buena Vista, Lexington, Staunton, Waynesboro, and Harrisonburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management</li> <li>Resource identification</li> </ul>
E. Piedmont Community Services	Counties of Henry, Patrick and Franklin and City of Martinsville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term, emergency rental assistance</li> <li>Project-based rental assistance</li> <li>Housing counseling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transportation</li> <li>Food/food bank</li> <li>Support group</li> <li>Resource identification</li> <li>Child Care</li> <li>Case Management</li> <li>Substance Abuse Counseling</li> </ul>
F. Piedmont Access to Health, Inc.	Counties of Halifax, Pittsylvania and South Boston and the City of Danville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management</li> <li>Nutritional services/supplements</li> <li>Transportation</li> <li>Substance abuse treatment/counseling</li> </ul>
G. Scenario, Inc.	Counties of Essex, Middlesex, Lancaster, Richmond, Northumberland and Westmoreland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management</li> <li>Nutritional services/supplements</li> <li>Transportation</li> <li>Substance abuse treatment and counseling</li> </ul>

A. The Accomack-Northampton Housing & Redevelopment Corporation (A-NHRC) was formed to assist the private housing production sector to provide safe, decent and affordable housing for low-to-moderate income people, to encourage participation of low-to-moderate income citizens in the housing development process, and to address housing needs not being met by the private sector. A-NHRC is a Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO). A-NHRC collaborates with the Eastern Shore Health District to provide persons living with AIDS/HIV and their families with housing assistance and supportive services.

B. Blue Ridge AIDS Support Services, Inc. (BRASS), the lead agency for the administration of HOPWA funds in Southwest Virginia, is a private, non-profit organization composed of four AIDS Services Organizations (ASOs). Its primary function is to secure and administer grant funds for the greater part of Health Region III. In addition to providing oversight and direction for the ASOs, BRASS determines the amount a client will pay for tenant-based rental assistance and the amount of HOPWA funds that will be paid to the landlord. BRASS issues all checks to the landlords.

B1. The Appalachian AIDS Coalition began in 1989 as a coalition of professionals, organizations and individuals interested in helping people with HIV/AIDS and educating people about HIV/AIDS. The agency works closely with the local health departments.

B2. The Lynchburg Community Action Group, Inc. offers an extensive array of housing programs and services to identify and address the needs low-income people, including, but not limited to, those at risk of homelessness, homeless households, and persons with HIV/AIDS.

B3. RAP, the Roanoke AIDS Project, operates primarily as a volunteer organization providing outreach to the HIV/AIDS community. RAP provides a side array of services: support groups, food pantry, emergency financial assistance, transportation, medical supplies and other related services. Short and long-term housing assistance are provided through HOPWA.

B4. The West Piedmont AIDS Task Force is a non-profit organization established to provide outreach services and support to persons with HIV/AIDS and to serve as an education and prevention resource for the West Piedmont Health District. The Task Force is housed in the Education and Resource Room at Memorial Hospital of Martinsville and Henry County, adjacent to Hospice and Home Health Care. They have a good working relation shop with both organizations as well as with the Piedmont Community Services (PCS). The PCS maintains an apartment in Martinsville for persons with HIV/AIDS.

C. Housing Opportunities Made Equal, Inc. (HOME) is a housing counseling, referral and assistance program concerned with issues of housing discrimination, landlord/tenant relations, pre-purchase counseling, mortgage delinquency and default counseling, emergency rental and mortgage assistance, down payment assistance, assistance with home repairs, and assistance for persons with HIV/AIDS. HOME operates a satellite office in Petersburg to coordinate services in its historically underserved rural service area. HOME also contracts with the Fan Free Clinic to provide emergency financial assistance and case management to clients from the rural service area that come to the Clinic for health-related services.

D. James Madison University – Office of Sponsored Programs assumed lead agency responsibility of HOPWA after the Northwest Council of AIDS Service Organizations, the previous lead agency for the northwest region of ASOs, disbanded March 31, 2003.

D1. AIDS Response Effort, Inc. (ARE) enjoys a collaborative relationship with Valley Health Systems in which it maintains autonomy as an independent ASO and receives office space and assistance with staff salaries, including benefits. This cost-saving arrangement has been described as a model for convenient and efficient service provision by the Virginia Department of Health.

D2. AID/HIV Services Group provides comprehensive services to people with HIV/AIDS. In addition to its client service program, the agency has an active prevention education and outreach program.

D3. Fredericksburg Area HIV/AIDS Support Services (FSHASS) began as an all-volunteer, community-based organization. The non-profit organization occupies office space donated by Mary Washington Hospital in Fredericksburg.

D4. Valley AIDS Network (VAN) provides services through Ryan White Title II funds as well as housing and services with HOPWA funding. VAN covers a large service area in the Shenandoah Valley and has acquired specialized experience in providing services in rural areas.

E. Piedmont Community Services (PCS) provides mental health, mental retardation and substance abuse services, including, but not limited to, counseling, case management, psychosocial rehabilitation day programs, intensive outpatient substance abuse services, twenty-four hour crisis services, psychiatric and mental health support, and prevention and early intervention. A variety of housing assistance services are provided through grants, Medicaid and consumer fees. A housing specialist focuses on two of PCS's apartment buildings in Martinsville. One apartment is set-aside for transitional housing for persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. Local hotels will be used in emergency situations when the apartment is occupied and an additional need arises. Referrals are made by the West Piedmont AIDS Task Force, as well as through PCS's internal referral channels.

F. Southside AIDS Venture (SAVE), a non-profit organization, provides nutrition counseling and supplements, clothing, case management, emergency food and medicine for clients in addition to tenant based rental assistance and emergency assistance.

G. Scenario, Inc., a non-profit organization, provides assistance for the prevention of eviction, foreclosure and utility disruption, case management, and tenant based rental assistance and emergency assistance.

## **2. Grant Management Activities and Selection of Subgrantees**

Grant management activities are conducted through a review of budgets, a thorough review of back-up documentation submitted with a request for disbursement, telephone and e-mail contact, and on-site monitoring and/or technical assistance visits as needed.

The Department selects subgrantees through a competitive application process. Eligible applicants are nonprofit organizations and governmental housing agencies, including local government housing agencies, public housing

authorities, and governmental health and human service agencies that provide assistance for residential programs. Coordinated regional applications are encouraged to ensure region-wide service coverage. A coordinated application designates a lead agency responsible for overseeing regional administration of HOPWA funds, including serving as fiscal agent.

### 3. HOPWA Geography and Program Coverage

Currently, the state HOPWA program encompasses 31,749 square miles. Based on the most recently available surveillance data from the Virginia Department of Health (covering the period ending through December 31, 2003), 2,775 persons were residing in one of the ninety-two (92) localities under the state HOPWA program when their first positive HIV antibody test was performed. In 2003, 4,408 persons were residing in one of the localities under the state HOPWA program when they were first diagnosed with AIDS. These statistics are based on the number of cumulative cases of HIV and AIDS reported per locality through 2003, excluding deceased cases.

The Department has divided the state HOPWA program into six geographic service regions: Eastern, Southwest, South Central, Northwest, Eastern Shore, and Middle Peninsula. These regions include all jurisdictions outside of the three HOPWA entitlement jurisdictions of Newport News-Norfolk-Virginia Beach MSA, Richmond-Petersburg MSA, and Washington, DC (Northern Virginia) MSA. The following table shows the regions and cases of HIV and AIDS is attached.

#### HIV and AIDS Cases by Region and Select Locality as of September 26, 2003

Region	Total HIV Cases	2003 Rate per 100,00	Total AIDS Cases	2003 Rate per 100,000
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>1,200</b>		<b>593</b>	
Danville	111	6.4	43	19.2
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>528</b>		<b>333</b>	
Winchester	56	4.1	36	24.6
<b>Eastern Shore</b>	<b>129</b>		<b>59</b>	
Accomack County	91	12.8	43	15.4
<b>Eastern</b>	<b>84</b>		<b>32</b>	
Southampton County	18	5.7	9	11.5
<b>South Central</b>	<b>387</b>		<b>203</b>	
Mecklenburg County	60	3.1	33	15.4
<b>Middle Peninsula</b>	<b>159</b>		<b>50</b>	
Northumberland County	17	15.7	14	15.7

## **Housing and Supportive Services Needs of Persons Living With HIV/AIDS**

Emergency housing continues to present challenges for persons living with HIV or AIDS. Compared to suburban and urban counterparts, homeless shelters are not as readily accessible in rural areas and those programs available are frequently open only to targeted homeless populations, such as victims of domestic violence or those with a physical or mental handicap. In addition, consumers cannot satisfy programming requirements for employment and/or job training.

Housing needs of persons living with HIV or AIDS often mirror those of the disabled population. Consumers desire to live within close proximity of their primary medical providers and their support networks of family and friends and reside in housing that allows them to maintain maximum independence with access to needed community support systems. Tenants sometimes require accessible dwellings, yet cannot locate such units or afford to construct wheelchair ramps and add interior modifications.

Similarly, in the predominantly rural areas of the state HOPWA program, persons living with HIV and AIDS often struggle with the same housing deficiencies faced by other rural residents. For example, consumers frequently live in substandard living conditions which exacerbate their health conditions, such as lack of indoor plumbing, inadequate heating and cooling, faulty electrical systems and weakened structural elements i.e. roofs and flooring. Due to limited housing affordability, consumers accept these inferior units and other unconventional housing situations, such as doubling-up with acquaintances and renting couches, because they are affordable.

Consumers with fixed incomes of approximately \$600/month are acutely rent burdened paying upwards of 80% of their income on housing expenses, particularly in suburban areas of Northern Virginia with extremely high rents. In addition, subsidized housing programs are closed with waiting lists in excess of three years. Tenant-based rental assistance through the HOPWA program is often the only immediate option for permanent housing stability. Still, administrators have encountered difficulty identifying landlords in the respective service areas willing to work with housing subsidy programs due to the stigma arising from past subsidized housing experiences, conformance with Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspections and confusion concerning administrative requirements. Finally, due to the substance abuse histories of some consumers, it is imperative that housing be located in appropriate neighborhoods not plagued with crime and drug trafficking, which can encourage substance abuse setbacks.

When the Department participated in the development of an HIV/AIDS Housing Plan, it found through surveys of Virginians living with HIV/AIDS it found that the large majority (72 percent) of respondents were earning less than

\$1,000 per month. Nearly one-third were paying more than 50 % of their income for housing. At the same time, about one-quarter reported that their income had to support another person; 18 percent reported that their household included children. Two-thirds remained in the locality where their infection was first diagnosed. These survey respondent also indicated that many other factors other than their HIV status affected their daily lives and to afford and maintain a stable housing status. These included substance abuse, a history of homelessness, criminal histories, and other disabilities.

To assist consumers with residential stability, service providers must complement housing advocacy with supportive services. Some of the supportive services needs of persons living with HIV or AIDS are: case management, including life skills training, budgeting and/or credit counseling; transportation assistance through bus or taxi vouchers, support groups and social activities, legal advocacy, landlord-tenant advocacy, food pantries, substance abuse treatment/intervention programs, and guidance accessing entitlement programs for which they may qualify.

#### **4. Planning and Public Consultations**

Subgrantees have been involved with several collaborative efforts as it relates to the servicing of HOPWA eligible clients. The most predominant collaboration is between the Subgrantees and their local Health Departments. The Health Departments provides case management services that are funded through Ryan White. These Health Departments are subcontractors for Ryan White Title II funding and very close coordination assures no overlap of services. Ryan White funds have assisted clients to obtain medical care, medications, diagnostic tests, and nutritional supplements that clients cannot afford. Also, Subgrantees have decreased the transportation expenditures since Ryan White Title II funds also pay for transportation services. In most cases, case managers at the Health Departments monitor transportation funded by Ryan White Title II. These collaborative efforts allow Subgrantees to direct HOPWA funds toward housing needs – Tenant Based Rental Assistance, Emergency Rental Assistance, and utility payments.

During the year, DHCD completed the update of its HIV/AIDS Housing Plan for the balance of state area. The development of this document included input from representatives of HIV/ADS service provider organizations, including participation in a community planning session on January 19, 2005. The Plan, which was submitted for HUD review in June 2005, provided an opportunity to reexamine the context of HIV/AIDS in the state, reconsider and validate critical program issues, and recommend future actions intended to sustain the program's effectiveness in meeting the housing needs of the eligible population.

#### **5. Other Resources**

Subgrantees have developed creative ways of acquiring resources from sources other than HOPWA funds. SAVE conducted a well-attended local minister's retreat to discuss compassionate care and services to persons living with AIDS in the community. SAVE received an award for conducting this training retreat. Twice each year, RAP receives funds through a fundraiser at a local bar. This provides cash donations that are adequate to cover office rent, phone and other administrative costs not covered by HOPWA.

## **6. Collaborative Efforts**

Subgrantees work closely with several agencies in their areas. In the Eastern Shore area, Accomack-Northampton Housing and Redevelopment Corporation, serves on the Eastern Shore Health District (ESDHD) Advisory Board. This board consists of broad base representation of local service organizations, government representatives, schools, hospitals, and housing providers. The advisory board was organized under Ryan White. The ESHD HIV/AIDS case manager coordinates services for the clients with other health care providers and human resource agencies. The case manager attends advisory board meetings to discuss the needs of HIV/AIDS clients in an effort to expand and better coordinate services.

Blue Ridge AIDS Support Services (BRASS), the lead agency for four Subcontractors, also requires their Subcontractors to participate regularly in planning and training activities presented by the Ryan White, Title II Consortium and BRASS, in an effort to provide input and gain a greater understanding of the services provided and planned. Southside AIDS Venture, Inc, (SAVE) another subgrantee, continuously works with other area agencies as a member of the Community Health Coalition. SAVE has incorporated an interagency Advisor Committee as part of its operational plan to insure improved service coordination to the HIV/AIDS community to insure a coordinated service delivery system and smooth referral and transition from one service to another.

Subgrantee – Housing Opportunities Made Equal (HOME) is a participant in the Central Virginia HIV Care Consortium. HOME is part of the larger meeting network where in-depth discussions regarding the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS take place. In addition, HOME's Housing Counselor for the South Central Program consistently represents the agency on the Consortium's Case Management Committee. The Director of Programs for the project represents the agency on the Peer Review Committee of the Consortium.

## **B. Project Accomplishment Overview**

### **Project Accomplishment**

Providing HIV/AIDS services in rural communities is a challenge due to the heightened sensitivity around confidentiality issues and the cultural differences that exist in rural communities. Despite the challenges, Subgrantees



have accomplished a great deal. Thanks to collaborative efforts with the other agencies in the community, Subgrantees have been able to successfully refer clients to other agencies and services within the community creating a reduction. Support groups have been formed by other agencies and referrals are made to those groups. This has all but alleviated the necessity for Subgrantees to direct HOPWA funds for support services, allowing Subgrantees to focus on focusing HOPWA funds directly on housing needs.

Housing Opportunities Made Equal, Inc. (HOME), a Subgrantee, is in a unique position that in addition to offering HOPWA assistance, HOME is able to offer a variety of housing services to persons living with AIDS including:

- Housing information and referrals
- Rental counseling-including landlord/tenant dispute resolution and advocacy
- Mortgage default counseling –provided as a first step for homeowners who are in default. Because homeowners are not eligible for long-term HOPWA assistance, it is essential that we attempt to resolve default issues with mainstream loss mitigation services prior to enrolling homeowners with AIDS in the HOPWA program.
- Fair housing services designed to combat discrimination

Additional information on the performance of the program and its subgrantees may be found on HOPWA tables 1 and 2 in the appendix to this report.

### **C. Barriers or Trends**

In developing the Virginia HIV/AIDS Housing Plan, an analysis of quantitative and qualitative information identified critical issues that affected recommendations relating to the development of the state's plan. These included:

- **Systems Issues.** In every region of the state the efficacy of was a concern. The lack of service system coordination at the institutional level produced dependence on a fragile web of personal relationships. Knowledge of and coordination among mainstream housing resources the Ryan White CARE act and HOPWA was also a concern, as was the lack of regional collaboration among local governments.
- **Levels of Community Support.** Low levels of community support affected both consumers and service providers. A lack of community support, for whatever reason, can impede efforts to serve persons living with HIV/AIDS as well as others with disabilities or who face homelessness.
- **Lack of Rural Resources and Capacity.** In rural Virginia, limited funding, organizational capacity, and human resources add another dimension to local efforts to address the primary issues relating to HIV/AIDS and housing.

- General Housing Market Issues: The persistent shortage of permanent affordable housing, subsidized or unsubsidized, is a persistent challenge in most of the state. Unsubsidized affordable rental housing may lack quality and be found in locations that are inappropriate because of crime or lack of access to public transit.
- GAPS in the HIV/AIDS Continuum. Gaps existed to varying degrees in areas such as short-term emergency housing, transitional housing, and housing for persons with higher care needs. Local responses need to be tailored to make the difficult choices among need areas in each community.
- Support Services Gaps. Specific needs vary from community to community and include such serves as mental health treatment, dental care, affordable day care, and bilingual services.
- Transportation. Shortfalls in the availability of transportation facilities can hinder access to housing, support services, medical care, and employment opportunities

As suggested above, the primary barrier faced by most Subgrantees of the state's HOPWA Program is related to the challenge of working in rural communities. There is a heightened sensitivity related to confidentiality. The communities are very close-knit and neighbors know one another more intimately. This coupled with the negative stigma associated with HIV/AIDS, makes service provision in those areas very difficult. In many instances, persons living with HIV/AIDS would prefer to travel 100+ miles into an urban area for medical and other AIDS-related services verses accessing those services in their own areas. This makes identifying the target population very challenging.

Also, a declining local economy can be a major barrier. Many recipients have low fixed incomes, high cost of medicines; high utility bills, high rents, and other bare necessities that cause the income to further dwindle. Competition for housing assistance of any sort remains high. There continue to be long waits for Section 8 Housing in Henry County. In most areas, the local Section 8 program has been closed to new applications. This inhibits Subgrantees the ability to transition clients on Long-term Rental Assistance to Section 8 in a reasonable time.

Subgrantees have noted that medication has enabled many clients to return to a relative healthy state of life, but nonetheless remain "disabled." Subgrantees plan to coordinate with the local Health Departments and their case managers to help these clients return to at least part-time work – if not full-time.

## **V. Requirements for Grantees Receiving ESG Funds**

The Emergency Shelter Grant program was a significant component of the state's overall effort to address a variety of needs of the homeless and for homelessness prevention as previously discussed in the Continuum of Care section. The primary use of the federal funds component was in support to homeless shelter providers through the Shelter Support Services program, which allocated both state and ESG funds to 73 shelter providers across the state.

### **Provision of Shelter**

- In fiscal year 2005, the SHARE Shelter Support Grant and/or SHARE Federal Shelter Grant funded 5,698 beds. ESG assisted 2,740, or 48 percent of the total. Seventy-three shelter providers received assistance through ESG.

### **Cost of Providing Shelter & Services**

- The total costs of providing shelter and supportive services to homeless individuals and families in FY 2005 was \$46,222,208 including SSG, FSG, financial support from local governments, volunteer hours, and donated goods and services.
- Overall, the SHARE Shelter Support Grant, including \$2,909,118 in Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds, accounted for 6% of the total budget for emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities. Without the TANF funds, the SSG accounted for 4%.
- The SHARE Federal Shelter Grant component accounted for 3%.
- Local governments provided 42% of the total while financial support from of the total budget and volunteer hours and donated goods and services provided 30%. Both SSG and FSG require a dollar-for-dollar match in cash, volunteer hours, or in-kind services.
- The 114 providers of emergency shelter and transitional housing estimated an extra \$13,607,646 to provide additional, expanded and/or enhanced supportive services to better address the needs of the homeless populations currently served. [Note: Nine of the 114 shelter providers did not provide information related to financial support from local government, volunteer hours, the value of donated goods and services or additional services.]

The shelter providers supported in part by the ESG component addressed two key state strategies for meeting the overall priority of providing additional support and coordinated services for the state's homeless population. These included (1) continuing to provide safe and sanitary emergency shelter that meets basic needs and provides necessary supportive services and (2) increasing the availability of transitional housing facilities and services.

Additional discussion of the use of ESG funds in conjunction with other funding sources in meeting the Consolidated Plan's homeless and homelessness prevention priorities may be found in the "Continuum of Care" section of this report.

ESG requires a one-to-one match on federal funds awarded. The match is derived from DHCD's requirement that all subrecipients of ESG awards provide the necessary match by submitting a budget indicating the amount and source of the match provided. Match sources were generally local funds, state funds, United Way contributions, private donations, volunteer hours and some in kind contributions. The periodic monitoring of ESG subrecipients on a regular basis following departmental procedures ensured continued compliance with federal requirements, including match expenditures of at least \$1,519,204.

## **APPENDIX A: PUBLIC INPUT INTO THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT**

The Department followed its Citizen Participation guidelines in providing for public input to the CAPER for Program Year 2004, including advertising announcements on the agency web site and the scheduling a public hearing at the agency during the final week of the comment period.

The Department initiated a 15-day public comment period for the Annual Performance Report that concluded in late September. During this time, copies of the Report were available to the public upon request. The CAPER text was also published on the agency web site and copies distributed to the 21 planning district commissions. Notices of the availability of this Report and the CDBG PER for public comment were published on September 7, 2005 in the *Roanoke Times and World News*, *Norfolk Virginian Pilot*, *Lynchburg Daily Advance*, the *Potomac News*, and the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. Publication in the *Bristol Herald-Courier* was delayed until September 10, 2005.

The Department opened a public hearing to receive comments on the draft plan on September 23, 2005.

## **APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF CITIZEN COMMENTS**

The Department did not receive any written or oral comments on the content of the draft plan during the comment period..

# **APPENDIX C: HOPWA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY**

**Name of HOPWA Grantee: Commonwealth of Virginia**

**Report Covers the Period: 7/01/2004 to 6/30/2005**

**Performance Chart 1—Actual Performance. Types of Housing Units Dedicated to Persons with HIV/AIDS that were Supported during the Operating Year**

Type of Unit:	Number of Units with HOPWA funds	Amount of HOPWA Funds	Number of Units with Sub-grantee and other funds*	Amount of Sub-grantee and other funds*	Deductions for units reported in more than one column	TOTAL by type of unit
1. Rental Assistance	119	\$288,520	6	\$30,109	0	125
2. Short-term/emergency housing payments	132	\$99,664	38	\$54,613	0	170
3-a. Units in facilities supported with operating costs	2	\$ 5,569	0	0	0	2
3-b. Units in facilities that were developed with capital costs and opened and served clients	0	0	0	0	0	0
3-c. Units in facilities being developed with capital costs but not yet opened.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	253	\$393,753	44	\$84,822	0	297
Deduction for units reported in more than one category	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	253	\$393,753	44	\$84,822	0	297

- These totals are subject to change as additional data is received.

**Name of HOPWA Grantee: Commonwealth of Virginia**

**Report Covers the Period: 7/01/2004 to 6/30/2005**

**Performance Chart 2 – Comparison to Planned Actions, as approved in the Action Plan/Consolidated Plan for this Operating Year (Estimated Number of Units)**

Type of Unit:	Estimated Number of Units by type in the approved Consolidated Plan/Action Plan for this Operating Year*	Comment, on comparison with actual accomplishments (or attach)
1. Rental Assistance	100	Sponsors administered rental assistance for 125 units within the areas covered by the State Plan. .
2. Short-term/emergency housing payments	100	Sponsors made short-term/emergency housing payments for 132 eligible households within the areas covered by the State Plan.
3-a. Units in facilities supported with operating costs	3	Sponsors also supported 2 units in facilities with operating costs within the areas covered by the State Plan.
3-b. Units in facilities that were developed with capital costs and opened and served clients	0	N/A
3-c. Units in facilities being developed with capital costs but not yet opened.	0	N/A
Subtotal	203	Altogether, 253 units received some form of assistance.
Deduction for units reported in more than one category	0	No units received financial support for multiple HOPWA-related activities.
TOTAL	203	Although there were no specific target numbers for the various categories of assistance, the results fell within the general expectations for the program. The unduplicated count indicates an increase in the proportion of units receiving rental assistance as compared with the previous reporting period.

\*Because the State is not administering program benefits directly to eligible individuals or households, the State Consolidated Plan did not establish a predetermined estimate of the number of units to be served by project sponsors within the individual categories. Project sponsors within the various service areas in the balance of state present their proposals for the project year and are selected on the basis of their proposed program.

## **APPENDIX D**

### **Emergency Shelter Grant Program Information**

- 1. Federal Program Year 2004 Emergency Shelter Grants Program Award**
- 2. Federal Program Year 2004 Beds by Type of Facility**



## Federal Program Year 2004 Emergency Shelter Grants Program Awards

Project Sponsor	Location	FSG beds	FSG per bed awards	Local Gov't Admin	Total FSG Award
Alexandria Office On Women/Battered Women's Shelter	Alexandria	14	\$7,843	\$392	\$8,235
Alive, Inc.	Alexandria	14	7,843		7,843
Arlington-Alexandria Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.	Arlington	40	22,409		22,409
Avalon: A Center for Women and Children	Williamsburg	39	21,849		27,451
Bedford DSS-Domestic Violence Services	Bedford	12	6,723	336	7,059
Cares, Inc.	Petersburg	20	11,204		11,204
Carpenter's Shelter	Alexandria	126	70,588		70,588
Citizens Against Family Violence, Inc.	Martinsville	34	19,047		19,047
City of Alexandria DHS/OCS	Alexandria	65	36,414	1,821	38,235
Clinch Valley Community Action (Family Crisis Services)	Tazewell	12	6,723		6,723
Community Housing Partners, Inc.	Christiansburg/Pulaski	33	18,487		18,487
Community Lodgings, Inc.	Alexandria	45	25,210		25,210
Community Resource Network of Chesapeake, Inc.	Chesapeake	10	5,602		5,602
Council on Domestic Violence for Page County	Luray	18	10,084		10,084
Crossroads Shelter, Inc.	Wytheville	24	12,325		12,325
Culpeper Community Development Corporation	Culpeper	20	11,204		11,204
DOVES, Inc.	Danville	16	8,964		8,964
Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Onancock	16	8,964		8,964
Family Crisis Support Services, Inc.	Norton	52	29,131		29,131
Family Resource Center	Wytheville	20	11,204		11,204
Fauquier Family Shelter Services, Inc.	Warrenton	92	51,540		64,985

## Federal Program Year 2004 Emergency Shelter Grants Program Awards

Project Sponsor	Location	FSG beds	FSG per bed awards	Local Gov't Admin	Total FSG Award
First Step: A Response to Domestic Violence, Inc.	Harrisonburg	16	8,964		8,964
Franklin County Family Resource Center	Rocky Mount	34	19,047	952	19,999
Friends of Guess House	Newport News	9	5,042		5,042
Genvieve Shelter	Suffolk	18	10,084		10,084
Greater Orange Community Development Corporation, Inc.	Orange	62	34,734		34,734
Hampton Ecumenical Lodgings and Provisions, Inc.	Hampton	46	25,770		25,770
Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board	Hampton/Newport News	8	4,482		4,482
Hanover Safe Place (Hanover Domestic Violence Task Force)	Hanover	6	3,361		3,361
Hope House of Scott County, Inc.	Gate City	22	12,325		12,325
Hostel of the Good Shepherd	Galax	20	11,204		11,204
Laurel Shelter, Inc.	Gloucester	19	10,644		10,644
LINK (Living Interfaith Network), Inc.	Newport News	50	28,011		28,011
Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter	Leesburg	15	8,403		8,403
Loudoun County Office of Housing Services	Loudoun County	31	17,367	868	18,235
Lynchburg Community Action Group, Inc.	Lynchburg	56	31,372		31,372
Lynchburg Daily Bread	Lynchburg	100	50,420		50,420
Menchville House Ministries, Inc.	Newport News	59	33,053		33,053
Mercy House, Inc.	Harrisonburg	48	26,891		26,891
Monticello Area Community Action Agency	Charlottesville	20	11,204		11,204
New Directions Center, Inc.	Staunton	23	12,885		12,885
New River Family Shelter	Christiansburg	26	14,566		14,566

## Federal Program Year 2004 Emergency Shelter Grants Program Awards

Project Sponsor	Location	FSG beds	FSG per bed awards	Local Gov't Admin	Total FSG Award
On Our Own, Charlottesville, VA, Inc.	Charlottesville	16	8,964		8,964
People Incorporated of Southwest Virginia	Abingdon	168	94,117		94,117
Project Horizon, Inc.	Lexington	16	8,964		8,964
Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence	Fredericksburg	22	12,325		12,325
Rappahannock Refuge, Inc./Hope House	Fredericksburg	26	14,566		14,566
Region Ten Community Services Board	Charlottesville	15	8,403		8,403
Response, Inc.	Woodstock	28	15,686		15,686
Safehome Systems, Inc.	Covington	28	15,686		15,686
Salvation Army of Alexandria	Alexandria	18	10,084		10,084
Salvation Army of Charlottesville	Charlottesville	101	56,582		56,582
Salvation Army of Harrisonburg	Harrisonburg	70	39,215		39,215
Salvation Army of Lynchburg	Lynchburg	22	12,325		12,325
Salvation Army of Petersburg	Petersburg	48	26,891		26,891
Salvation Army of Williamsburg	Williamsburg	25	14,005		14,005
Salvation Army of Winchester	Winchester	48	26,891		26,891
Services to Abused Families, Inc.	Culpeper	24	13,445		13,445
Shelter for Abused Women	Winchester	19	10,644		10,644
Shelter for Help in Emergency	Charlottesville	25	14,005		11,204
Shenandoah Alliance for Shelter	Woodstock	22	12,325		12,325
Southside Center for Violence Prevention	Farmville	33	16,807		16,807
St. Joseph's Villa	Henrico County	85	47,619		47,619

## Federal Program Year 2004 Emergency Shelter Grants Program Awards

Project Sponsor	Location	FSG beds	FSG per bed awards	Local Gov't Admin	Total FSG Award
Suffolk Shelter for the Homeless	Suffolk	42	23,529		23,529
The Good Shepherd Alliance, Inc.		44	24,650		24,650
The Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.		16	8,964		8,964
Thurman Brisben Homeless Shelter, Inc.(40 beds through 11/04)	Fredericksburg	40	22,409		22,409
Transitions Family Violence Services	Hampton	90	50,420		50,420
Warren County Council on Domestic Violence	Front Royal	47	26,330		26,330
Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley	Radford	54	30,252		30,252
YWCA of Central Virginia	Lynchburg	50	28,011		28,011
YWCA of Richmond	Richmond	38	21,288		21,288
		2,690	\$1,498,585	\$4,370	\$1,519,200

**Federal Program Year 2004 Beds by Type of Facility**

<i>Project Sponsor</i>	<i>Location of Shelter Facilities</i>	<i>Total Beds-2005</i>	<b>Number of Beds by Type of Facility</b>			
			<i>Emergency</i>	<i>Transitional</i>	<i>Winter</i>	<i>Day</i>
Hope House of Scott County, Inc.	Gate City	22	22	0		
Family Crisis Support Services, Inc.	Norton	52	52	0		
<b>Planning District 1 Total</b>		<b>74</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Clinch Valley Community Action, Inc.	Tazewell	12	8	4		
<b>Planning District 2 Total</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
People Incorporated of Southwest Virginia	Abingdon, Bristol, Grundy	168	37	131		
Hostel of the Good Shepherd	Galax	20	20	0		
Crossroads Shelter, Inc.	Wytheville	24	24	0		
Family Resource Center	Wytheville	20	20	0		
<b>Planning District 3 Total</b>		<b>232</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
New River Family Shelter	Blacksburg & Christiansburg	26	26	0		
Community Housing Partners	Pulaski & Christiansburg	33	0	33		
Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley	Radford	54	26	28		
<b>Planning District 4 Total</b>		<b>113</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Safehome Systems, Inc.	Covington	28	28	0		
Roanoke Valley Interfaith Hospitality	Roanoke	14	14	0		
Salvation Army - Roanoke	Roanoke	150	125	25		
Total Action Against Poverty	Roanoke	65	0	65		
Trust-Roanoke Valley Trouble Center	Roanoke	25	0	25		
YWCA of the Roanoke Valley	Roanoke	39	0	39		
<b>Planning District 5 Total</b>		<b>321</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
First Step: A Response to Domestic Violence, Inc.	Harrisonburg	16	16	0		
Mercy House, Inc.	Harrisonburg	48	0	48		
Salvation Army - Harrisonburg	Harrisonburg	70	70	0		
Project Horizon, Inc.	Lexington	16	16	0		
New Directions Center, Inc.	Staunton	23	23	0		

# Federal Program Year 2004 Beds by Type of Facility

Project Sponsor	Location of Shelter Facilities	Total Beds-2005	Number of Beds by Type of Facility			
			Emergency	Transitional	Winter	Day
<b>Planning District 6 Total</b>		<b>173</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Warren County Council on Domestic Violence	Front Royal	47	20	27		
Council on Domestic Violence for Page County	Luray	18	18	0		
Salvation Army - Winchester	Winchester	48	48	0		
Shelter for Abused Women	Winchester	19	19	0		
Response, Inc.	Woodstock	28	28	0		
Shenandoah Alliance for Shelter	Woodstock	22	0	22		
<b>Planning District 7 Total</b>		<b>182</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Alive, Inc.	Alexandria	14	14	0		
Carpenter's Shelter	Alexandria	126	80	16	30	
City of Alexandria Office of Community Services	Alexandria	65	65	0		
Community Lodgings	Alexandria	45	0	45		
Friends of Guest House	Alexandria	9	0	9		
Office on Women/Battered Women's Shelter (Alexandria)	Alexandria	14	14	0		
Salvation Army - Alexandria	Alexandria	18	0	18		
Transitional Housing BARN, Inc.	Alexandria	36	0	36		
Arlington County	Arlington	17	0	0	17	
The Arlington Community Temporary Shelter (TACTS)	Arlington	57	27	30		
VOA Chesapeake - Arlington	Arlington	44	44	0		
Arlington-Alexandria Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.	Arlington and Alexandria	215	50	165		
Action in Community Through Service of Prince William, Inc.	Dumfries	75	50	25		
New Hope Housing, Inc	Fairfax County	204	119	85		
Fairfax County Department of Family Services	Fairfax County Reston, Falls Church	270	270	0		
Homestretch	Fairfax County, Falls Church,	208	0	208		

# Federal Program Year 2004 Beds by Type of Facility

Project Sponsor	Location of Shelter Facilities	Total Beds-2005	Number of Beds by Type of Facility			
			Emergency	Transitional	Winter	Day
	Vienna					
Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter	Leesburg	15	15	0		
The Good Shepherd Alliance, Inc.	Leesburg	44	30	11	3	
Christian Relief Services	Lorton	132	0	132		
Loudoun County Housing Services	Loudoun County	31	24	7		
VOA Chesapeake-Loudoun Transitional Housing Program	Loudoun County	66	0	66		
SERVE, Inc.	Manassas	86	56	30		
Prince William County Department of Social Services	Prince William County	14	0	0	14	
Reston Interfaith, Inc.	Reston	60	60	0		
Prince William Office of Housing & Comm. Dev.	Woodbridge	35	0	35		
VOA Chesapeake-Hilda Barg Homeless Prevention Center	Woodbridge	30	30	0		
Northern Virginia Family Service	Woodbridge, Dale City, Occoquan	36	0	36		
<b>Planning District 8 Total</b>		<b>1966</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0</b>
Culpeper Community Development Corporation	Culpeper	20	10	10		
Services to Abused Families, Inc.	Culpeper	24	12	12		
Greater Orange Community Development Corp, Inc.	Orange	62	49	13		
Fauquier Family Shelter Services, Inc.	Warrenton	92	26	66		
<b>Planning District 9 Total</b>		<b>198</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Monticello Area Community Action Agency (MACAA)	Charlottesville	20	0	20		
On Our Own, Charlottesville, VA, Inc.	Charlottesville	3	0	3		13
Region Ten Community Services Board	Charlottesville	15	5	10		
Salvation Army - Charlottesville	Charlottesville	101	58	43		
Shelter for Help in Emergency	Charlottesville	25	20	5		

# **Federal Program Year 2004 Beds by Type of Facility**

<i>Project Sponsor</i>	<i>Location of Shelter Facilities</i>	<i>Total Beds-2005</i>	<b>Number of Beds by Type of Facility</b>			
			<i>Emergency</i>	<i>Transitional</i>	<i>Winter</i>	<i>Day</i>
<b>Planning District 10 Total</b>		<b>164</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>
Bedford County Dept. of Social Services-Dom. Violence	Bedford	12	12	0		
Lynchburg Community Action Group, Inc.	Lynchburg	56	28	28		
Lynchburg Daily Bread	Lynchburg	100	0	0		100
Miriam's House, Inc.	Lynchburg	31	0	31		
New Land Samaritan Inn	Lynchburg	23	0	23		
Salvation Army - Lynchburg	Lynchburg	22	15	7		
YWCA of Central Virginia	Lynchburg	50	32	18		
<b>Planning District 11 Total</b>		<b>294</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
DOVES, Inc.	Danville	16	16	0		
Citizens Against Family Violence, Inc.	Martinsville	34	30	4		
Franklin County Family Resource Center	Rocky Mount	34	34	0		
<b>Planning District 12 Total</b>		<b>84</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
No Facilities		0	0	0		
<b>Planning District 13 Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Southside Center for Violence Prevention	Farmville	33	33	0		
<b>Planning District 14 Total</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Hanover Safe Place	Hanover	6	6	0		
Hilliard House	Henrico County	40	0	40		
St. Joseph's Villa	Henrico County	85	0	85		
CARITAS	Richmond	188	188	0		
ESI Connections	Richmond	158	54	104		
Freedom House	Richmond	74	0	74		
Salvation Army - Richmond	Richmond	55	55	0		
YWCA of Richmond	Richmond & Chesterfield County	38	38	0		
<b>Planning District 15 Total</b>		<b>644</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



# Federal Program Year 2004 Beds by Type of Facility

Project Sponsor	Location of Shelter Facilities	Total Beds-2005	Number of Beds by Type of Facility			
			Emergency	Transitional	Winter	Day
Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence	Fredericksburg	22	22	0		
Rappahannock Refuge, Inc./Hope House	Fredericksburg	26	0	26		
Salvation Army-Fredericksburg	Fredericksburg	13	0	0	13	
Thurman Brisben Homeless Shelter, Inc.	Fredericksburg	40	40	0		
<b>Planning District 16 Total</b>		<b>101</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>
No Facilities		0	0	0		
<b>Planning District 17 Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Laurel Shelter	Gloucester	19	19	0		
The Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.	Warsaw	16	16	0		
<b>Planning District 18 Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
CARES, Inc.	Petersburg	20	20	0		
Salvation Army - Petersburg	Petersburg	48	26	22		
<b>Planning District 19 Total</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Onancock	16	16	0		
<b>Planning District 20 Total</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Community Resource Network of Chesapeake, Inc.	Chesapeake	10	10	0		
Hampton Ecumenical Lodgings and Provisions, Inc.	Hampton	46	24	22		
Salvation Army-Peninsula Command/Hampton	Hampton	12	12	0		
Transitions Family Violence Services	Hampton	90	51	39		
Friends of the Homeless, Inc.	Newport News	50	50	0		
Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board	Newport News	8	8	0		
LINK of Hampton Roads, Inc.	Newport News	50	0	0	50	
Menchville House Ministries, Inc.	Newport News	59	4	55		
Ecumenical Family Shelter, Inc./The Dwelling Place	Norfolk	56	56	0		

**Federal Program Year 2004 Beds by Type of Facility**

<i>Project Sponsor</i>	<i>Location of Shelter Facilities</i>	<i>Total Beds-2005</i>	<b>Number of Beds by Type of Facility</b>			
			<i>Emergency</i>	<i>Transitional</i>	<i>Winter</i>	<i>Day</i>
F.O.R. kids, Inc.	Norfolk	74	38	36		
Salvation Army - Tidewater Command/Norfolk	Norfolk	44	44	0		
YWCA of South Hampton Roads	Norfolk	43	43	0		
Help and Emergency Response, Inc.	Portsmouth	42	42	0		
Portsmouth Area Resources Coalition, Inc. (PARC)	Portsmouth	60	30	30		
Genevieve Shelter	Suffolk	18	18	0		
Suffolk Shelter for the Homeless, Inc.	Suffolk	42	36	6		
Judeo-Christian Outreach Center	Virginia Beach	50	50	0		
Mother Seton House, Inc.	Virginia Beach	22	22	0		
Samaritan House	Virginia Beach	100	72	28		
VA Beach Community Development Corporation	Virginia Beach	13	6	7		
VOA Chesapeake - Virginia Beach	Virginia Beach	39	0	0	39	
Avalon: A Center for Women and Children	Williamsburg	39	9	30		
Salvation Army - Williamsburg	Williamsburg	25	0	25		
<b>Planning District 23 Total</b>		<b>992</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5702</b>	<b>3113</b>	<b>2323</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>113</b>

## **APPENDIX E**

**Annual HOME Performance Report—Form HUD-40107  
(Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business  
Enterprises) and supporting documentation. [See Page 73]**

## **APPENDIX F**

### **HOME Match Report [See Page 75]**

## Appendix G CDBG Project Descriptions

### 2004 Community Improvement Grants

Project Title and Locality,	Funding	Project Description
<p>Taylor's Hill Comprehensive Community Development</p> <p><b>ABINGDON, TOWN OF</b></p>	<p>\$ 1,373,625 VCDBG  \$ 100,000 State  \$ 1,485,000 Private  <u>\$ 2,660,837 Local</u>  \$ 5,619,462 TOTAL</p> <p><i>Multi-year</i></p>	<p>The Town will improve the Taylor's Hill neighborhood by construction of 534 linear feet of storm drainage piping and installation of 2,690 linear feet of four-inch water line, 410 feet linear feet of six-inch water line, and 1,190 linear feet of twelve-inch water line. Twenty-two substandard homes will be rehabilitated to DHCD Housing Quality Standards, and the Town will provide street improvements to include the widening of Taylor, Leonard, and Wheeler Streets to 16 feet and the extension of Leonard Street by 910 linear feet. Additional improvements include the installation of 4,240 linear feet of curb and gutter along Wiley, Taylor, Leonard, and Wheeler Streets, and 2,040 linear feet of sidewalk on Leonard and Wheeler Streets. The project will benefit a total of 201 residents, 183 of whom are low- and moderate- income.</p>
<p>Metompkin Comprehensive Community Development Project</p> <p><b>ACCOMACK COUNTY</b></p>	<p>\$ 1,185,000 VCDBG  \$ 72,000 Federal  <u>\$ 20,000 Local</u>  \$ 1,277,000 TOTAL</p>	<p>Accomack County will utilize VCDBG funds to implement a community-wide improvement project. A total of 20 homes will be rehabilitated or reconstructed, including three homes that currently do not have indoor plumbing facilities. The project will also result in 1,100 linear feet of street improvements for Finney and Savage Drives, the demolition and removal of 14 vacant, abandoned structures, and the installation of a community-wide storm water drainage system. The County will also assist six of the households to become first-time homeowners. A total of 54 persons will benefit from these efforts, of which 51 are low- to moderate- income persons.</p>
<p>Spring Hill Community Project</p> <p><b>AMELIA COUNTY</b></p>	<p>\$ 1,400,000 VCDBG  <u>\$ 156,500 Local</u>  \$ 1,283,360 TOTAL</p> <p><i>Multi-year</i></p>	<p>The County will improve the community through the rehabilitation of 17 substandard homes. All 17 of the residences will be rehabilitated to meet DHCD Housing Quality Standards, with nine being substantially reconstructed (replaced). The County will also clear debris, vehicles, and three vacant dwellings from the community. A total of 32 homes will be provided with water lines and laterals, and Country Lane will be improved to meet Virginia Department of Transportation standards. A total of 79 persons will be served, 61 of who are low- and moderate- income.</p>

Project Title and Locality,	Funding	Project Description
Claytor / Mattox Street Area Neighborhood Revitalization  <b>BROOKNEAL, TOWN OF</b>	\$ 1,321,079 VCDBG \$ 50,000 State \$ 15,000 Federal \$ 51,000 Private \$ 50,581 Local \$ 1,487,660 TOTAL  <i>Multi-year</i>	The Town will provide housing rehabilitation to 16 substandard homes in the Claytor / Mattox Street Neighborhood, including the substantial reconstruction (replacement) of 10 homes. The Town will construct approximately 700 linear feet of two-inch water line and 600 linear feet of six-inch water line. Improvements to the community will also include road repair and resurfacing, drainage upgrades, installation of street lighting, and demolition and clearance of six structures. A total of 70 persons within the community will benefit from this project, 62 of whom are low- and moderate income.
Green Acres Comprehensive Community Project  <b>BRUNSWICK COUNTY</b>	\$ 1,332,157 VCDBG \$ 38,809 Local \$ 1,370,966 TOTAL  <i>Multi-year</i>	The County will improve the Green Acres Neighborhood through the rehabilitation of 13 substandard homes. All 13 residences will be reconstructed to meet DHCD Housing Quality Standards, with five being substantially reconstructed (replaced). Infrastructure improvements including the installation of 2,860 linear feet of six-inch water line and 2,800 feet of eight-inch sewer mains will provide the residents with municipal water and sewer. Additional enhancements include increased fire protection through the installation of three fire hydrants, clearance of abandoned cars, old sheds, and debris, and road and drainage improvements. This project will benefit 45 persons, 44 of whom are low- and moderate- income.
Hurley Flood Recovery Housing Rehabilitation Project – Phase III  <b>BUCHANAN COUNTY</b>	\$ 500,000 VCDBG \$ 3,900,000 Local \$ 4,400,000 TOTAL	On May 2, 2002, the community of Hurley in Buchanan County was devastated by a flood that significantly damaged more than 100 homes. This project represents Phase III of the Hurley Flood Recovery Project. A total of nine homes will be substantially reconstructed (replaced), of which five will be relocated to Hurley Heights. A total of 19 persons will benefit from this project, all of whom are low- and moderate-income.
Dawn Wastewater Treatment and Housing Rehabilitation Project  <b>CAROLINE COUNTY</b>	\$ 999,875 VCDBG \$ 1,072,700 State \$ 679,000 Federal \$ 90,000 Local \$ 2,841,575 TOTAL	Caroline County will utilize CDBG funds for housing rehabilitation efforts as part of a larger community improvement project. The County will rehabilitate 2 homes and substantially reconstruct 13 homes to meet DHCD Housing Quality Standards. The project will also construct a decentralized wastewater treatment facility that will serve these homes, thereby eliminating a public health hazard resulting from the high proportion of failing septic systems in the community. A total of 37 persons will benefit from the housing rehabilitation efforts, all of whom are low- to moderate- income, and a total of approximately 270 persons will benefit from the septic system improvements.

Project Title and Locality,	Funding	Project Description
<p>Estes Community Center Expansion Project</p> <p><b>CHASE CITY, TOWN OF</b></p>	<p>\$ 700,000 VCDBG \$ 1,000,000 State <u>\$ 807,000 Local</u> \$ 2,507,000 TOTAL</p>	<p>The Town will expand the existing Estes Community Center to accommodate the demand for additional job training programs. Expansion of this medical training facility will allow for the growth of the Certified Nursing Assistant and Licensed Practical Nursing Programs and for the addition of new programs to include the Registered Nurse and Medical Lab Tech Programs. A two-story addition will be constructed that will provide an additional 18,100 square feet. The addition will house four new classrooms, two laboratories, restrooms, and a student lounge. In the first year following the expansion activities, it is expected that 422 persons will use the facility, 88 percent of whom are projected to be low- and moderate-income.</p>
<p>Damascus Medical Center Expansion Project</p> <p><b>DAMASCUS, TOWN OF</b></p> <p>Maurice Parris Mayor</p>	<p>\$ 700,000 VCDBG <u>\$ 145,000 Local</u> \$ 845,000 TOTAL</p>	<p>The Town of Damascus will expand the existing Damascus Medical Center to meet the growing need for health care in the community and surrounding area. This project will result in the construction of a 3,900 square foot addition that will house two physicians offices and exam room, three dental exam rooms and support facilities, telemedicine equipment and office space, and expanded pharmacy space. Once completed, the Medical Center will have the capacity to accommodate up to an additional 5,600 medical visits per year, where an estimated 79 percent of clients will be low- to moderate-income persons.</p>
<p>Big Caney Water Project – Phase 2</p> <p><b>DICKENSON COUNTY</b></p>	<p>\$ 500,000 VCDBG \$ 300,000 ARC \$ 1,231,750 State <u>\$ 313,650 Local</u> \$ 2,345,400 TOTAL</p>	<p>The overall Big Caney Water Project will provide potable water to nearly 2,000 households in Dickenson County. This phase of the project will replace all old water lines and construct one new water tank for the Clinchco, Tarpon / Big Ridge, and Caney Ridge areas. This will result in approximately 14 miles of new, eight-inch water line, two miles of six-inch water line, two miles of two-inch water lines, and construction of one 200,000 gallon storage tank. A total of 849 persons will benefit from this project, 705 of whom are low- and moderate- income.</p>
<p>Franklin County Workforce Development Center</p> <p><b>FRANKLIN COUNTY</b></p>	<p>\$ 700,000 VCDBG \$ 1,366,738 State <u>\$ 933,262 Local</u> \$ 3,000,000 OTAL</p>	<p>The County has acquired a 20,000 square foot facility that will be renovated to house the Franklin County Workforce Development Center. Due to the tremendous need for education and training services, including an increase of 1,264 percent in the number of participants in the Adult Education Program since 1997, a new One-Stop Center will be constructed. The new Center will house workforce training programs offered by the Departments of Social Service and Rehabilitative Services, Virginia Employment Commission, Goodwill Industries, Patrick Henry and Virginia Western Community Colleges, Ferrum College, and the Franklin County Adult Education Center.</p>

Project Title and Locality,	Funding	Project Description
Glen Lyn Housing Rehabilitation Project  <b>GLEN LYN, TOWN OF</b>	\$ 500,000 VCDBG \$ 27,540 State \$ 75,000 Local \$ 602,540 TOTAL	The Town will rehabilitate 25 substandard houses, including the substantial reconstruction (replacement) of three homes. The Town will donate two lots for new homes. The Town will also utilize labor from the <i>Hammering in the Hills</i> program, a program that provides construction skills training for unskilled workers. Five severely deteriorated homes will also be demolished. All households served through this project are low- to moderate- income.
Southside Virginia Education Center – Phase 1 Workforce Development Center  <b>GREENSVILLE COUNTY</b>	\$ 700,000 VCDBG \$ 1,050,000 State \$ 150,000 Federal \$ 300,000 Local \$ 2,200,000 TOTAL  <i>Letter-of-Intent</i>	The County will construct a one-story, 13,700 square foot Workforce Development Center. The Center will contain a resource center, six classrooms, a computer lab, and administrative and faculty areas. The Center will consolidate several adult education providers, including Southside Virginia Community College, Southside Programs for Adult Continuing Education, and Workforce Investment Act Programs, providing a one-stop shop for clients. This Center will assist an additional 270 persons each year with educational and life skill counseling, Work Key Assessment, and employment counseling. Additionally, an increase of 200 employees of local industry will receive specific industry training, at least 50 additional individuals will receive their GED, and at least 100 persons will complete their educational plan and become first-time, full-time employees by local employers.
Sunnybrooke Subdivision Housing Production Project  <b>HALIFAX COUNTY</b>	\$ 429,775 VCDBG \$ 500,000 Federal \$ 628,837 Private \$ 11,040 Local \$ 1,569,652 TOTAL	The County will acquire 12 lots in the Sunnybrooke Subdivision and construct single-family homes that will be sold to low- to moderate- income persons. The County will provide other improvements to the subdivision, including the site grading, landscaping, and driveway installation for the 12 houses, installation of 2,000 linear feet of sidewalk, and installation of four street lights. Additional project enhancements include the administration of a marketing program for the new houses, pre-qualification activities for potential buyers, and coverage of other housing-related expenses, including legal, platting, inspection fees, architectural fees, and appraisals. Twelve households of approximately 30 total individuals will benefit from this project, all of whom are low- to moderate- income.



Project Title and Locality,	Funding	Project Description
Fieldale Water System Improvements  <b>HENRY COUNTY</b>	\$ 1,000,000 VCDBG \$ 55,200 Local \$ 1,055,200 TOTAL  <i>Letter-of-Intent</i>	The County will provide public water to the former Fieldale Sanitary District water system. The County will install approximately 14,000 linear feet of twelve-inch and smaller water lines, construct a hydropneumatic booster pump station, and demolish and remove three water storage tanks. The project will improve the water accountability through the replacement of old water mains, eliminate deficiencies with the existing pump station, and improve water flow and fire protection capabilities within the community. The project will benefit 1,048 persons, of whom 744 are low- to moderate- income.
King's Highway Housing Project  <b>KING GEORGE COUNTY</b>	\$ 694,340 VCDBG \$ 600,000 State \$ 650,000 Federal \$ 2,146,752 Private \$ 48,725 Local \$ 4,139,817 TOTAL	The County will provide infrastructure improvements to support the development of 24 affordable housing units for low- income disabled and elderly persons. The County will construct a 2,200 linear foot access road, install 2,200 linear feet of eight-inch water line and six fire hydrants, install a sewer pump station and 1,800 linear feet of four-inch sewer force main, and install 1,100 linear feet of storm sewer. The County will partner with Project FAITH for the site development and construction of 24 affordable housing units that will be occupied by an estimated total of 34 persons, all of whom are low- to moderate- income.
Cave Springs Water Extension  <b>LEE COUNTY</b>	\$ 700,000 VCDBG \$ 1,354,524 State \$ 76,200 Private \$ 2,130,724 TOTAL	The County will provide a public water system for the Cave Springs Community through the construction of approximately 53,500 linear feet of eight-inch water line, 3,420 linear feet of three-quarter-inch water line, and an 85,000 gallon water storage tank and a booster pump station. The project will provide new water service to 272 persons, 214 of whom are low- to moderate- income.
Plum Point Housing Rehabilitation Project  <b>NEW KENT COUNTY</b>  J	\$ 900,000 VCDBG \$ 94,200 State \$ 6,000 Private \$ 13,851 Local \$ 1,014,051 TOTAL  <i>Multi-year</i>	The County will improve the Plum Point community through the rehabilitation of 17 substandard homes, including the substantial reconstruction (replacement) of six homes. Through this project, three vacant structures will be demolished, nine wells will be installed or decontaminated, and six septic systems will be replaced or repaired. The County will build a new home that will be used for temporary location purposes, and at the conclusion of the project, create a permanent homeownership opportunity for a low- to moderate- income family. Street improvements will also be made to make the road accessible to emergency vehicles and school buses. A total of 53 persons will benefit from this project, of which 50 are low- to moderate- income.

Project Title and Locality,	Funding	Project Description
Pearisburg Downtown Revitalization Project  <b>PEARISBURG, TOWN OF</b>	\$ 804,831 VCDBG \$ 255,640 State \$ 449,018 Private <u>\$ 1,804,802 Local</u> \$ 3,314,291 TOTAL  <i>Letter-of-Intent</i>	The Town will improve the downtown project area through the improvement of 33 facades, rehabilitation of two historic buildings that includes the creation of three new apartments in these buildings, and the rehabilitation of 16 second-story apartments. The project will also result in the addition of municipal parking spaces, installation of 947 cubic yards of sidewalks, 10 decorative lights, 12 pedestrian ramps, and 1,700 feet of buried utility lines, and the renovation of the Courthouse and County building. The Town will also hire a Downtown Coordinator to coordinate business development efforts and provide training and assistance to existing businesses. The project will result in the removal of physical blight from the area, and through renovation and construction efforts, provide affordable housing for 36 low- to moderate- income persons.
Pulaski Downtown Revitalization and Housing Project  <b>PULASKI, TOWN OF</b>	\$ 1,000,000 VCDBG \$ 952,154 State \$ 775,746 Private <u>\$ 621,879 Local</u> \$ 3,349,779 TOTAL  <i>Multi-year</i>	The Town will revitalize the Central Business District through redevelopment and conservation activities that include the rehabilitation of seven substandard vacant upper-story apartments and 10 substandard occupied units to meet DHCD Housing Quality Standards, along with the conversion of a commercial building into eight new apartments. The project will also include the demolition and clearance of one fire damaged building, installation of 700 linear feet of storm water pipe and six storm drain inlets, and storefront improvements for 16 businesses. Street improvements include the installation of lighting, landscaping, signage, brick paving, and site furniture. All housing activities will directly benefit low- to moderate- income persons, while other improvements will result in the elimination of physical blight.
Dante Housing Rehabilitation Project – Lower Straight Hollow, Phase II  <b>RUSSELL COUNTY</b>	\$ 500,000 VCDBG <u>\$ 50,000 Local</u> \$ 550,000 TOTAL	The County will improve the Lower Straight Hollow community through the rehabilitation of 16 substandard homes. All homes will be rehabilitated to meet DHCD Housing Quality Standards. The County will also make road improvements and clear debris from the community. The project will benefit 39 persons, all of whom are low- to moderate- income.
Halifax Street Housing Rehabilitation Project  <b>SOUTH HILL, TOWN OF</b>	\$ 662,000 VCDBG <u>\$ 2,200 Local</u> \$ 664,200 TOTAL  <i>Multi-year</i>	The Town will provide housing rehabilitation for 21 substandard homes and will substantially reconstruct (replace) two homes. This project will result in handicapped accessibility improvements for four individuals' homes to better accommodate their disabilities. The County will demolish and clear three vacant, dilapidated structures and clean-up debris and trash throughout the neighborhood. A total of 80 persons will benefit from this project, 58 of whom are low- to moderate- income.

Project Title and Locality,	Funding	Project Description
Tazewell County Business and Technology Park Infrastructure Project  <b>TAZEWELL COUNTY</b>	\$ 700,000 VCDBG \$ 481,775 State \$ 967,900 Federal \$ 127,989 Local \$ 2,227,664 TOTAL  <i>Letter-of-Intent</i>	The County will provide public water and sewer to the Tazewell County Business and Technology Park. Through this project, 16,800 linear feet of ten-inch sewer line, 2,825 linear feet of eight-inch sewer line, 575 linear feet of six-inch sewer line, and 3,500 linear feet of eight-inch water line and appurtenances will be installed. Following the infrastructure improvements, it is expected that the Park will attract businesses that will employ at least 28 persons, at least 17 of whom will be low- to moderate- income.
Old Mill Road Public Water and Housing Rehabilitation Project  <b>WASHINGTON COUNTY</b>	\$ 797,439 VCDBG \$ 60,000 Private \$ 72,096 Local \$ 929,535 TOTAL  <i>Multi-year</i>	The County will improve the Old Mill Road community through the provision of public water and housing rehabilitation activities. The project will provide for 12 new water line connections that will remedy the water contamination issues for the neighborhood. Approximately 22,292 linear feet of water line will be installed, and septic systems will be installed for three homes that are currently discharging wastewater directly into creek. Six substandard homes will be improved to meet DHCD Housing Quality Standards, and five homes will be substantially reconstructed (replaced). A total of 30 persons will benefit from this project, of which 24 are low- to moderate- income.
Race Avenue Trailer Park Relocation Project  <b>WAYNESBORO</b>	\$ 492,450 VCDBG \$ 246,950 Federal \$ 739,400 TOTAL	The City will acquire mobile home lots and relocate 63 residents living in a substandard, flood-prone trailer park. The Trailer Park has experienced repeated damage due to flooding, most recently as a result of Hurricane Isabel in September 2003. This project will result in the demolition and removal of 33 substandard trailers, and relocation assistance to 13 low- to moderate- income owner households and 6 low- to moderate- income renter households. The 13 owner households will be provided housing options to include a replacement manufactured home or purchase of a starter home. The six renters will be offered rental assistance through the Uniform Relocation Act or homeownership assistance, depending on the households' needs. The project will benefit 63 persons, of whom 53 are low- moderate- income.

Project Title and Locality,	Funding	Project Description
Braxton Court Neighborhood Revitalization Project  <b>WILLIAMSBURG</b>	\$ 976,172 VCDBG \$ 95,300 Private <u>\$ 796,977 Local</u> \$ 1,868,449 TOTAL  <i>Multi-year</i>	The City will complete a comprehensive community development project in the historic Braxton Court neighborhood. Project activities will include the rehabilitation of 15 housing units that will be rehabilitated to meet DHCD Housing Quality Standards, installation of 180 linear feet of eight-inch sewer line, rehabilitation of 270 linear feet of six-inch sewer line, street repaving, relocation of all overhead wires underground, installation of storm drainage improvements to include 15 driveway aprons, 105 linear feet of storm drain culvert, three new drop inlets, and 65 linear feet of new storm ditch line. Sidewalks along Scotland Street will be improved and landscaping and screening will be installed to serve as a buffer between the residential and commercial areas. The City will demolish seven dilapidated structures, and rental relocation assistance will be provided to three displaced tenant households. A total of 42 persons will be served by this project, 41 of whom are low- to moderate-income.
North Fork Water Extension  <b>WISE COUNTY</b>	\$ 642,910 VCDBG \$ 1,068,945 State <u>\$ 110,600 Local</u> \$ 1,822,455 TOTAL	The County will provide a public water system to the North Fork community through the construction of 12,800 linear feet of eight-inch water line, 33,100 linear feet of six-inch water line, 13,200 linear feet of four-inch water line, 10,000 linear feet of two-inch water line, and 1,550 feet of three-quarter-inch water line. Additionally, 30 fire hydrants will be added for increased fire protection. The project will benefit 358 persons, of whom 192 are low- to moderate-income.

### Disaster Recovery Set-Aside

Project Title and Locality	Funding	Project Description
Lancaster County Disaster Recovery Fund  <b>LANCASTER COUNTY</b>	\$ 144,773 VCDBG <u>\$ 38,747 Federal</u> \$ 183,520 TOTAL	Lancaster County will utilize Disaster Recovery Funds to assist residents impacted by Hurricane Isabel. Three households will be substantially reconstructed through this project. Of the three households, one will also have a new well installed and another will have a new septic system constructed. A total of eight persons will benefit from these improvements, all of whom are low- to moderate- income. As a result of Hurricane Isabel, Lancaster County was declared major disaster area.

Project Title and Locality	Funding	Project Description
<p>Sussex County Disaster Recovery Project</p> <p><b>SUSSEX COUNTY</b></p>	<p>\$ 608,050 VCDBG</p> <p>\$ 56,200 Local</p> <p>\$ 664,250 TOTAL</p>	<p>Sussex County is serving as the lead applicant for disaster recovery funds that will benefit residents of Sussex and Greensville Counties that suffered losses as a result of Hurricane Isabel. A total of five homes will be rehabilitated, and eight homes will be substantially reconstructed. All homes sustained at least a 75% or greater loss as a result of the wind or rain damage. Of the 13 homes, 12 are located in Sussex County and one is located in Greensville County. A total of 24 individuals will benefit from these services. All beneficiaries are low-moderate income individuals, only one received monies from their homeowners insurance and this was not sufficient to cover all necessary rehabilitation costs, and none had flood insurance.</p>
<p>Tazewell County Disaster Recovery Project</p> <p><b>TAZEWELL COUNTY</b></p>	<p>\$ 300,000 VCDBG</p> <p>\$ 300,000 TOTAL</p>	<p>Tazewell County is serving as the lead applicant for disaster recovery funds that will benefit residents suffering losses as a result of flooding that occurred on November 18-19, 2003. A total of six homes will be replaced, and all homes sustained at least a 75% or greater loss as a result of the flooding. Of the six homes, four are located in Tazewell County and two are located in Buchanan County. A total of 16 individuals will benefit from these services. All beneficiaries are low-moderate income individuals, none received monies from their homeowners insurance, and none had flood insurance. As a result of the flooding, Tazewell and Buchanan Counties were declared major disaster areas.</p>

### Construction Ready Water and Sewer Set-Aside

Project Title and Locality	Funding	Project Description
<p>Amonate Construction-Ready Sewer Project</p> <p><b>TAZEWELL COUNTY</b></p>	<p>\$ 215,000 VCDBG</p> <p>\$ 712,600 Federal</p> <p>\$ 187,275 Local</p> <p>\$ 1,114,875 TOTAL</p>	<p>Tazewell County will utilize VCDBG funds to construct a new public sewer system in the Amonate community. Amonate is an old coal camp located on the Virginia / West Virginia border, and the physical constraints of the community have made the installation of individual septic systems very difficult. The project will result in the construction of a sand filter wastewater treatment facility, installation of 5,100 linear feet of six-inch gravity sewer line and appurtenances, installation of 650 linear feet of four-inch gravity sewer line and appurtenances, and the installation of 47 1,000 gallon concrete septic systems. Once completed, a health hazard resulting from the discharge of raw sewage into the water system will be eliminated. Presently, 95 percent of the households in this community have direct discharge sewer systems. A total of 116 persons will benefit from this project, 107 of whom are low- to moderate- income.</p>

### Community Economic Development Set-Aside

Project Title and Locality	Funding	Project Description
<p>Amelia County Business Park – Superior Walls Project</p> <p><b>AMELIA COUNTY</b></p>	<p>\$ 385,000 VCDBG                      \$ 267,000 VDOT                      \$ 536,841 Tob.Comm.                      \$ 459,900 Federal                      \$ 277,224 Local  <u>\$3,143,000 Private</u>                      \$ 5,068,965 TOTAL</p>	<p>The County will make infrastructure improvements to the Amelia County Business Park. Improvements will include the installation of 3,400 linear feet of 16-inch water line, installation of 1,100 linear feet of eight-inch water line, grading of an eight acre site, realignment and improvement to the public access road entrance to the Park, and construction of a crossover on Route 360 at the entrance to the Park. Superior Walls has committed to locate to the Business Park and will make a total investment of over \$3 million. Superior Walls will construct a 50,000 square foot manufacturing facility, a 1,250 square foot production office, and a 2,640 square foot corporate office building. Within three years of completion of construction, Superior Walls will employ at least 50 persons, of which at least 51 percent of the jobs will be held by or offered to low- to moderate- income persons.</p>
<p>Toll Integrated Systems Economic Development Project</p> <p><b>GREENSVILLE COUNTY</b></p>	<p>\$ 500,000 VCDBG                      \$ 163,723 State                      \$ 5,000,000 Private  <u>\$ 113,577 Local</u>                      \$ 5,777,300 TOTAL</p>	<p>Greensville County will make improvements to the Greensville County Industrial Park through the use of VCDBG funds. The County will construct a 300,000 gallon elevated water storage tower to be utilized by the new Warehouse and Engineering Center to be opened by Toll Integrated Systems. The water storage tower will provide the necessary fire protection needed by the new industry. The industry has committed to invest approximately \$5 million in Industrial Park, to include property acquisition and improvements, purchase of machinery, tools, communications equipment, and storage systems. Toll Integrated Systems will create a total of 55 new, full-time jobs, of which at least 28 will be held by or made available to low- to moderate- income persons.</p>
<p>Wytheville Technologies Expansion</p> <p><b>WYTHE COUNTY</b></p>	<p>\$ 576,800 VCDBG                      \$ 400,000 State                      \$ 752,200 Local  <u>\$ 25,000,000 Private</u>                      \$ 26,729,000 TOTAL</p>	<p>The County will construct 2,320 linear feet of sewer line, and 2,400 linear feet of water line, 3,200 linear feet of natural gas line, and 500 linear feet of access road in support of the expansion of the Wytheville Technologies Company. Wytheville Technologies will construct a 150,000 square foot manufacturing plant. Wytheville Technologies will invest \$25,000,000 at the site and create 75 new jobs, with at least 39 of these jobs being available to low- and moderate- income persons.</p>

### Community Development Innovation Set-Aside

Project Title and Locality	Funding	Project Description
Copperhead Water <b>BUCHANAN COUNTY</b>	\$ 135,000 VCDBG	Provide water line extensions under the Self-Help program to serve 16 households (11 LMI) in Buchanan County.
Bad Ridge Water <b>DICKENSON COUNTY</b>	\$ 100,000 VCDBG	Provide water line extensions under the Self-Help program to serve 23 (21 LMI) households in the Bad Ridge area of Dickenson County.
Shuler Mountain <b>LEE COUNTY</b>	\$ 130,000 VCDBG	Provide water line extensions under the Self-Help program to serve 13 (12 LMI) households in the Shuler Mountain area of Wise County.
Lake Country Venture Capital Fund <b>MECKLENBURG COUNTY</b>	\$ 300,000 VCDBG	The county established a venture capital fund to be administered by the Lake Country Development Corporation.
Troutdale Telemedicine Project <b>TOWN OF TROUTDALE</b>	\$ 28,050 VCDBG	The Town of Troutdale will use VCDBG funds to purchase and install telecommunications equipment in the Troutdale Medical Center. The equipment to be purchased includes a computer, two monitors, a videoconferencing system, a patient camera, a document camera and related equipment, a router, firewall, and power supply. The equipment will allow for long-distance transmissions to the University of Virginia Health System in Charlottesville, an organization that currently operates a 30 site telemedicine network. The Town is classified as a Medically Underserved Area and Health Care Professional Shortage Area, and this equipment will provide much needed access to specialists, on-going medical training for health care professionals, and education programs for patients. The Center, located in a remote area of Grayson County, will provide improved health care to an estimated 3,000 patients per year, of which approximately 71 percent will be low- to moderate- income persons.

### Urgent Need

Project Title and Locality	Funding	Project Description
Swords Creek Flood Recovery Project  <b>RUSSELL COUNTY</b>	\$ 700,000 VCDBG \$ 700,000 TOTAL	A state of emergency was declared for Russell County as a result of heavy rains and flash flooding that began on May 24, 2004. Over 50 houses and businesses in the Swords Creek community of Russell County were severely damaged or destroyed as a result of this storm. The County has begun on-site inspections and has initiated the prioritization process for families that are in greatest need of assistance. This project will benefit 14 households and approximately 49 persons.

### Lead-Based Paint Demonstration

Project Title and Locality	Funding	Project Description
Eastern Shore Lead Safe Homes  <b>ACCOMACK COUNTY</b>	\$ 700,000 VCDBG \$ 883,200 Federal \$ 1,583,200 TOTAL	Accomack County will implement and Eastern Shore improvement project that will work in conjunction with the Virginia Lead Safe Homes Program. The main purpose of this endeavor is to reduce lead hazards in low- to moderate income occupied housing. This program will provide for the rehabilitation or substantial reconstruction of 18 houses, benefiting approximately 45 low- to moderate- income persons.

### Planning Grant Awards

Locality	Award	Locality	Award
<b>ACCOMACK COUNTY</b>	\$15,240	<b>MARION TOWN</b>	\$35,000
<b>BLACKSTONE TOWN</b>	\$35,000	<b>NELSON COUNTY</b>	\$25,000
<b>BROOKNEAL TOWN</b>	\$22,000	<b>NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY</b>	\$10,000
<b>BRUNSWICK COUNTY</b>	\$10,000	<b>RICHLANDSTOWN</b>	\$12,000
<b>CLIFTON FORGE</b>	\$15,000	<b>SCOTTSVILLE TOWN</b>	\$10,000
<b>DAMASCUS TOWN</b>	\$25,000	<b>WISE COUNTY</b>	\$40,000
<b>HALIFAX COUNTY</b>	\$25,000	<b>WISE COUNTYN</b>	\$ 3,000
<b>HALIFAX TOWN</b>	\$25,000	<b>WYTHEVILLE TOWN</b>	\$10,000



Locality	Award	Locality	Award
LANCASTER COUNTY	\$25,000		

### Multi-Year Projects

Project Title and Locality	Funding	Project Description
CHARLES CITY COUNTYF	\$ 499,464 VCDBG	Part II
DENDRON TOWN	\$ 486,850 VCDBG	Part II
FRANKLIN CITY	\$ 625,000 VCDBG	Part II
HENRY COUNTY	\$ 206,500 VCDBG	Part II
KING WILLIAM COUNTY	\$ 700,000 VCDBG	Part II
WEST POINT TOWN	\$ 441,000 VCDBG	Part II
WESTMORELAND COUNTY	\$ 625,000 VCDBG	Part II

### Prior Year (2003) Letter of Intent

Project Title and Locality	Funding	Project Description
Honey Branch Water Project	\$ 600,000 VCDBG	The Town will provide public water to the Honey Branch community through installation of 16,000 linear feet of six-inch water line, 8,000 linear feet of six-inch waterline, 3,600 linear feet of two-inch waterline, 2,000 linear feet of three-quarter-inch waterline, one pump station, and one 50,000-gallon water storage tank. The project will benefit 150 persons, 120 of whom are low- and moderate-income.
	\$ 87,200 State	
	\$ 20,000 Local	
	\$ 707,200 TOTAL	
ST.PAUL TOWN	<b>Letter-of-Intent</b>	

